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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

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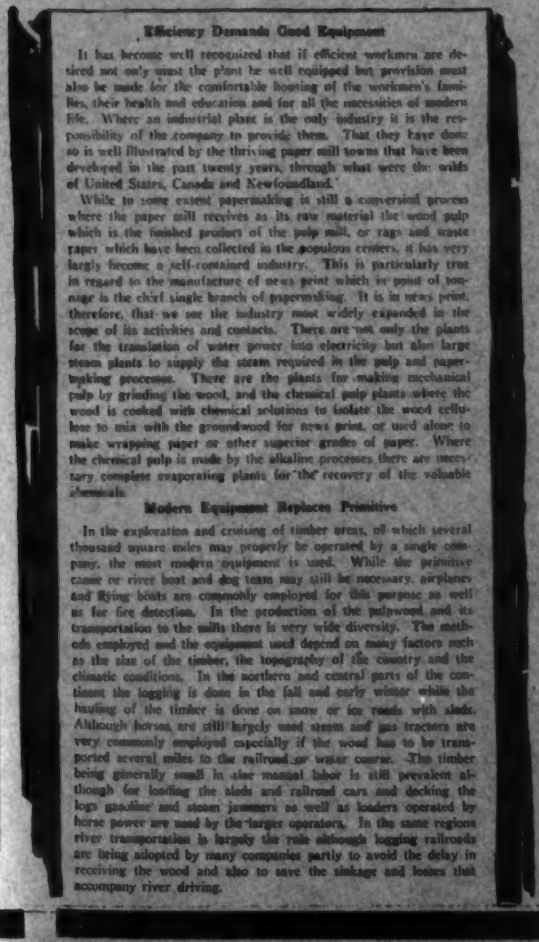
Efficiency demands Good Equipment



Efficiency Demands Good Equipment

It has become well recognized that if efficient workmen are desired not only must the plant be well equipped but provision must also be made for the comfortable housing of the workmen's families, their health and education and for all the necessities of modern life. Where an industrial plant is the only industry it is the responsibility of the company to provide them. That they have done so is well illustrated by the thriving paper mill towns that have been developed in the past twenty years, through what were the wilds of United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

While to some extent papermaking is still a conversion process where the paper mill receives as its raw material the wood pulp which is the finished product of the pulp mill, or rags and waste paper which have been collected in the populous centers, it has very largly become a self-contained industry. This is particularly true in regard to the manufacture of news print which in point of tonnage is the chief single branch of papermaking. It is in news print, therefore, that we see the industry most widely expanded in the scope of its activities and contacts. There are not only the plants for the translation of water power into electricity but also large steam plants to supply the steam required in the pulp and papermaking processes. There are the plants for making mechanical pulp by grinding the wood, and the chemical pulp plants where the wood is cooked with chemical solutions to isolate the wood cellulose to mix with the groundwood for news print, or used alone to make wrapping paper or other superior grades of paper. Where the chemical pulp is made by the alkaline processes there are necessary complete evaporating plants for the recovery of the valuable chemicals.

Modern Equipment Replaces Primitive

In the exploration and cruising of timber areas, of which several thousand square miles may properly be operated by a single company, the most modern equipment is used. While the primitive canoe or river boat and dog team may still be necessary, airplanes and flying boats are commonly employed for this purpose as well as for fire detection. In the production of the pulpwood and its transportation to the mills there is very wide diversity. The methods employed and the equipment used depend on many factors such as the size of the timber, the topography of the country and the climatic conditions. In the northern and central parts of the continent the logging is done in the fall and early winter while the hauling of the timber is done on snow or ice roads with sleds. Although horses are still largely used steam and gas tractors are very commonly employed especially if the wood has to be transported several miles to the railroad or water course. The timber being generally small in size manual labor is still prevalent although for loading the sleds and railroad cars and decking the logs gasoline and steam jammers as well as loaders operated by horse power are used by the larger operators. In the same regions river transportation is largely the rule although logging railroads are being adopted by many companies partly to avoid the delay in receiving the wood and also to save the sinkage and losses that accompany river driving.

THE outstanding fact that characterizes the NEW BELOIT FOURDRINIER is its *efficiency*. This BELOIT equipment has made startling records for the past two years. It conserves many hours of time that would be wasted with other equipment. It keeps your employees busy, insures steady running, remarkable speed and freedom from interruptions in production. It shows best, however, on your cost records, on your ledger balances and on your annual statement of profits.

This is a good time to turn over a new leaf. We can show you how your reserve fund can be utilized to increase the efficiency of YOUR plant.

The NEW BELOIT FOURDRINIER

BELOIT IRON WORKS
BELOIT WISCONSIN

Entered as second class matter August 13, 1925, at the Post Office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879 — ESTABLISHED 1872 — FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR — Published every Thursday by the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, at 34 North Crystal St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

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PAPER
PRINTING PAPER
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EVERY DESCRIPTION

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

With Which Is Combined

Vol. LXXXII, No. 3 [redacted] Thursday, January 21, 1926

The Magazine of the Paper Industry

Connecticut Valley Superintendents Meet

Unusually Large Attendance at Meeting at Hotel Nonotuck, Holyoke on Saturday of Last Week—Representatives of Brown Co. Deliver Interesting Address on Manufacture of Wood Pulp—Importance of Technical Training Emphasized—Those Who Attended —John J. White Presides at Banquet

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., January 18, 1926.—The first 1926 "get-together" meeting of the Connecticut Valley Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mills Superintendents, held Saturday afternoon and night at the Hotel Nonotuck, was one of the big successes in the history of the organization. The attendance was gratifyingly large and the speakers were followed with keen interest both at the business meeting in the afternoon and the banquet at night, which was attended by nearly 150. The success of the meeting was a general topic for congratulatory conversation on the part of those attending. John J. White, as toastmaster, was in his best mood and the treat of the evening was the tabloid minstrel show under direction of John J. Sheehan, a surprise by the way, as nothing was mentioned concerning it on the program.

A feature of special interest was treated in the paper by N. L. Nourse of the technical service department of the Brown Company, who spoke of the possible far reaching consequences in the papermaking industry of the growth of the use of rayon. This would occasion a change in the content of rags and in that way the manufacture of paper. He intimated that there might be a result that would favorably affect the demand for pulp.

The Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened in the small ballroom with an attendance of about 75. Charles N. Mooney, of Lee, chairman of the division, called the meeting to order and after a word of greeting introduced as the first speaker Fred Rahmanop, superintendent and general manager of the Burgess mills at Berlin, N. H. He gave a detailed description of the manufacture of wood pulp at the mills of the Brown Company. He felt quite at home in speaking at Holyoke as the concern had shipped into this section over 200,000 tons of pulp within the past few years. While manufacturing pulp was more in his line than talking about it, he would try and give them a brief resume of the process.

The various processes by which the different pulps were manufactured were also gone into, and its final drying and bleaching and preparation for shipment. He said there are 32 graduate chemists constantly at work and spoke a good word for the value of the chemist in the mill. He also described the data department and the various data secured at every stage of the process, the results being laid out on "plotting papers" for the benefit of the superintendents, foremen, etc. There are five girls and two men engaged in this work. If at any time an abnormality shows itself it is at once evident. As to complaints he thought that their charts were valuable to locate the cause of trouble. He also thought that a good many complaints were ill founded. It is easy to pass it to the maker of pulp if anything goes wrong.

The other speaker of the afternoon was N. L. Nourse, of the technical department of the company, who congratulated the superintendents on their fine attendance and the opportunity to get together and talk over their problems. He spoke on the technical side of the production of wood pulp.

He spoke of the great growth of rayon and how it was third in the textile industries and might reach second; and described its possible effect on the industry.

An Enjoyable Banquet and Entertainment

The banquet was held in the large dining room, starting about 7 o'clock. The address of welcome was given by Charles N. Mooney, who presided at the afternoon session. Former Mayor John J. White acted as toastmaster and the speakers of the evening were Clifton Crocker, of Springfield, president of the Crocker McElwain Company and Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, and Former Mayor Nathan P. Avery.

A feature of the evening was the minstrel show the "Holyoke Troubadours," under direction of John J. Sheehan, who gave a 45 minute program of songs, ensemble work, stories and recitations, "Jack" Train featuring in the stories. James Murray acted as interlocutor and the end men were "Jack" Train and Thomas Moran. Others in the troupe were J. Arthur Lynch, who was introduced as the John McCormack of Holyoke, John Cox, Fred Hunt, Billy Curran, Clarence Sullivan, James Connors, Louis Prevost, Alexander Ferguson, Herbert Webster and Giles M. Haggerty.

Between the afternoon business session and the banquet at 7 o'clock there was a real "get together" and reunion, many old friends being met and little groups gathered to informally discuss matters of common interest. It was some time after 7 that the march to the dining room began. Seated at the head table were Charles N. Mooney, chairman of the division, Toastmaster John J. White, the speakers of the evening, Clifton A. Crocker, of Springfield, head of the Crocker-McElwain Company and Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company of Holyoke, and Former Mayor Nathan P. Avery, and officers and members of the board of governors of the association.

Chairman Mooney Gives Address of Welcome

Chairman Mooney gave the address of welcome to the 150 or so present and introduced as toastmaster of the evening, former Mayor John J. White, who spoke in his usual witty vein and introduced gracefully the speakers of the evening. The first speaker was Clifton A. Crocker, who spoke of the intense competition now existent in the paper industry, and then at considerable length on the change in the type of men required as superintendents. Today, he insisted, a technically trained man has all

the advantage. If any of the superintendents present desired paper making careers for their sons he strongly urged that they be sent to a technical school like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to take up either mechanical engineering or chemistry. The time was when every paper mill superintendent was expected to know how to run a paper machine and a beater at least. Today that is not as necessary as the quality of leadership, the quality of getting along with men to instruct and to lead them. It is well if he knows how to run the paper machine and the beater; but it is no longer a prime essential.

The production work is now in the hands of the foremen rather than the superintendent. The superintendent today is getting more and more to be a production manager: a man who will lead and inspire his foremen, keep abreast with the latest developments and one his men will respect and follow.

The last speaker was former Mayor Nathan P. Avery, who outlined the recent power developments by the Holyoke Water Power Company, whose plans when complete propose a combined hydroelectric and steam generating capacity of 80,000 kilowatts. He then gave a survey of the recent developments in the hydroelectric field, including the recent big power merger, and told of some mergers of plants in half a dozen different states with control in New York City, the advantage of which he had his doubts. Would the big power mergers result in cheaper power? That was the question that he could not answer. But the American people have a genius for self-government and if unsatisfactory conditions should prevail they would find a way to correct them.

Among Those Present

The large attendance was a feature of the meeting. The American Writing Paper Company men were out in full force. Among them were William B. Clements, Adam Wilkinson, George S. Carroll, James M. Geraghty, Francis M. Gillespie, F. A. Curtis, A. L. Cassie, John P. Kennedy and Thomas F. Dixon; from the Windsor Locks plant, John S. Collins, Claude H. Smith, John E. Dunn, H. R. Harrigan, William McKay, W. L. Nixon, Albert M. Bachmann, G. Hail, W. H. Anderson, E. J. Lavalle, David F. Sullivan, Maurice Whalen; from the Chemical Paper Mfg. Company and Crocker-McElwain Company came Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelly, James H. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tifft, R. M. True, E. W. Bush, Albert L. Sherwood, C. A. Crocker; others registered included George I. Walker and Theodore Bliss of the Worthy Paper Company, Mittineague, Charles H. Gardner and John E. Lippmann of the Taylor Logan Company, Papermakers, Holyoke, Ralph A. Williams and Stephen W. Smith, Bird & Sons, East Walpole, Mass., L. J. Trotman and Andrew Purves, Trotman Wire Company, Holyoke, James H. Morton, Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, W. J. Collins, DuPont Company, Boston, W. E. Lindell and Ralph E. McCorkindale, Chase & Cooledge, Holyoke, Edward Driscoll, Smith Paper Company, Lee, N. L. Nourse, Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., M. L. Gilman, Brown Company, Portland, Me., Fred W. Rahmanop, Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., J. B. Woodruff, E. J. McDonald, H. G. Terence, Seth R. William, A. B. Thorpe, H. W. Mack, Henry C. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown, all of Holyoke; James F. Bartley and John White, Whitmore Manufacturing Company; George A. Thompson, Whiting Paper Company; John H. Hazen, Waterbury Felt Co., Skaneateles, N. Y.; A. W. Brock, Moore & Thompson, Bellows Falls, Vt.; W. H. Croft and C. W. Perry, Esleeck Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass; H. C. Parsons, Keith Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass; Russell L. Davenport, Whitmore Manufacturing Company, Holyoke; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Larrabee, S. D. Warren & Co., Cumberland Mills, Me.; John J. O'Brien, Boston; C. N. Morey, Smith Paper Company; F. D. Deeley, Lee, Mass.; D. C. Newman, DuPont Company, Providence, R. I.; J. R. Roberts, DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del.; F. E. Field, Hinsdale Paper Company, Hinsdale, N. H., C. E. Weed, Fisk Paper Company, Hinsdale, N. H.; L. D. Frishie and Lewis Dozin, Westfield River Paper Company, Russell, Mass.; H. M. Eastman, Paper Makers Chemical Company, Holyoke; George W. Mabie and L. E. Weiser, National Folding Box Co., New Haven, Conn.; Forbes Wood, Newton Paper Company, Holyoke; F. J. Mooney and E. N. Gibbins, Smith Paper Company, Lee; Charles Davidson, Southworth Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass.; D. H. Montville, Shartle Bros., Middletown, O.; A. H. Burgess, J. & W. Jolly, Inc., Holyoke; G. A. Babb, Knox Woolen Company, Camden, Me.; C. I. Ware, Holyoke Bar Company, Holyoke; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bario, Taylor Logan Company Papermakers, Holyoke; J. H. Dow, Eastwood Wire Company; F. M. Williams, Watertown, N. Y.; Roger McCorkindale, Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke; V. S. Denison, Paper & Textile Machinery Company, Sandusky, O.; L. M. Hunt, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, O.; Frederick L. Rice (belting), Boston; Frank S. McDonnell, Tilestón & Hollingsworth, Boston; Charles Champion, Berkshire Hills Paper Company, Adams; John R. Sinclair, Buchanan & Bolt Co., Holyoke; F. L. Barstow, Falulah Paper Company, Fitchburg; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Loomis, Springfield, Mass.; A. A. Hastings and H. N. Cleverley, Hampden Paint & Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.; N. B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs Stephen F. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wenck of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Burnett, J. E. Snell, Papermakers Chemical Company, Holyoke.

Break Ground at St. Helens Paper Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ST. HELENS, Ore., January 14, 1926.—The St. Helens Pulp and Paper company celebrated on January 6 the ground breaking for the new $1,500,000 plant. The mayor of St. Helens declared a half holiday, there was a complete cessation of business and appropriate dedicatory ceremonies on the program.

The first part of the program was held in the high school auditorium with Milton A. Miller of Portland giving the address in which he eulogized W. P. Hawley and H. F. McCormick who conceived the idea of the new plant.

In behalf of the citizens of St. Helens, John L. Storla, secretary of the St. Helens chamber of commerce, presented to Mr. Hawley a large silk flag, to which presentation he responded with a short talk.

After the exercises at the school house a special train took several hundred persons to the mill site where Mr. Hawley, president of the new St. Helens Pulp and Papr company, turned the first shovel of dirt and Mayor Saxon hoisted the flag as buglers from the American Legion Post saluted.

Officials of the Hawley mill at Oregon City were present at the ceremonies and hundreds of persons from Oregon and adjacent territory came to help celebrate the start of this mammoth new enterprise.

Buy Marr-McDonnell Paper Mill

The Marr-McDonnell Paper Company plant at Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., has been bought by Byron Weston of Carlisle, Pa., J. Donald MacLaurin of South Orange, N. J., and Guy H. Davies of Carlisle, Pa. The business in the future will be conducted under the corporation title of the Mount Holly Paper Company. Mr. MacLaurin is the president of the new company, Mr. Weston vice president and secretary and Mr. Davies, treasurer.

The mill of the Mount Holly Paper Company is one of the oldest in the country, the original Mount Holly Paper Company having been incorporated in 1868, but for many years prior to that time was operated as a private enterprise, and enjoyed a prosperous record for many years.

High grade rag papers were its exclusive product and it is the intention of the new owners to continue the standard of the product established sixty years ago. The present plant is being thoroughly overhauled and many improvements being made. The products of the company will be tub sized sulphite bonds and rag stock papers. The sales office of the new company is located at 150 Nassau street, New York City, with Mr. MacLaurin in charge of sales.

MATHIESON Chemicals

Quality Is Paramount

WITH many of the raw materials going into the chemical-consuming industries, market fluctuations are wide and frequent. In such cases the question of price may readily assume in the mind of the buyer an importance out of all proportion to other vital considerations.

This undue emphasis on price may often extend even to those raw materials where market changes are infrequent and small, and where little may be gained by "shopping" for lower quotations. Thus, when the quality and uniformity of the product and the character of the manufacturer should be the prime considerations, price frequently becomes the principal deciding factor. Long-established brand names and records of service may be entirely disregarded for a negligible difference in price.

By rigidly adhering over many years to a uniformly high standard of manufacture, we have built up for our "Eagle Thistle" Brand products an enviable record for quality and uniformity, at the same time establishing a reputation for satisfactory service and equitable business dealings with the consumer. We believe that discriminating buyers are recognizing more than ever before that these are the first things to be considered in selecting a source of supply.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, *Inc.*

250 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE

EAGLE THISTLE PRODUCTS

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Bicarbonate of Soda Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash

Appleton Industries Entertain Veteran Employes

Nine Paper Mills or Allied Plants Out of Thirteen Industries With Employes of More Than 25 Years Service Furnish 104 Out of 108 Guests—Joseph Lausman, of Kimberly-Clark Co., Awarded Prize for Longest Service—Consolidated Water Power Progress

APPLETON, Wis., January 15, 1926.—A veterans' banquet was the unique celebration which occurred in Appleton on Wednesday evening. It was a dinner arranged by Appleton industries for employes who had served the same concerns for more than 25 years. It was of interest to the paper industry here that nine of the thirteen industries which boasted employes of 25 years' service were either paper mills or allied plants, and that these nine plants furnished 104 of the 108 who were guests of the industrial concerns at the veterans' banquet.

Elmer H. Jennings, of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, who is chairman of the industrial committee of the Appleton Chamber of Commerce, presided at the dinner. Gifts of remembrance and recognition of long service were distributed at the meeting and considerable time was devoted to greetings and reminiscences. Douglas Malloch, internationally known poet-humorist-philosopher, was the principal speaker of the evening, and entertained the gathering with his lecture on "The Average Man," paying especial tribute to the ordinary "garden variety, mill-run man," as against geniuses and self-made men.

Congratulations to the persons so long identified with the industries were offered on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce by J. P. Frank, an Appleton attorney. He said the fact that these men had served the same concern for 25 years or more reflected great credit upon their integrity, faithfulness and honor, and it also reflected great credit on the stability of the institutions that employed them. Capital and labor are essential to one another, he declared, and neither can reach the degree of success it strives for without the full cooperation of the other.

The employers and the workers thus sitting together at a common table were urged to join hands to further the best interests of the community, the industries, the persons themselves and their families.

Fox River Employes' Record

The Fox River Paper Company had 35 veteran employes present out of the 52 who had seen more than 25 years of service in the plant, it was announced by Mr. Jennings. The Atlas Mill, of Kimberly-Clark Company, had 22 employes, Patten Paper Company had 11, Appleton Wire Works had 14, Appleton Machine Company had 8, and there were smaller numbers representing the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, Valley Iron Works, Appleton Woolen Mills and the Tuttle Press Company, in addition to a few other concerns not in any way identified with the paper industry.

Awarding of gifts of recognition of those of the longest service was conducted by Joseph Koffend, Jr., president of the Appleton Chamber of Commerce. He said the gift to the oldest employe was to have been awarded to Edward Schultz, who had worked for the Kimberly-Clark Company for 48 years, but Mr. Schultz died only a few days before the veterans' dinner. The next longest record was that of Joseph Lausman, who had been with the Kimberly-Clark Company 44 years. He was given a set of silverware. A clock was presented to Albert Pasch, of Patten Paper Company, who had worked there 44 years. Others receiving gifts were John Hanson, of Kimberly-Clark Company, 42 years; Henry DeCoster, Patten Paper Company, 42 years; Nick Morgan, Fox River Paper Company, 41 years.

Appleton of 50 years ago was described by F. J. Harwood, president of the Appleton Woolen Mills, manufacturing paper makers' felts and jackets, who came to this city just fifty years ago to establish that business.

Early day industries were also recalled by G. E. Buchanan, secretary and treasurer of the Appleton Wire Works, and secretary of the Tuttle Press Company, and a similar talk was given by F. E. Saecker, president of the Appleton Machine Company.

Among those serving their concerns for 25 years or longer, who were present at the dinner, were:

Fox River Paper Co.—George V. Payzant, Joseph Laux, John Kiley, Gustav Lange, Louise Otto, Selma Steudel, Frank Zschaechner, J. Balzar, Harry Brainard, William Ney, J. B. Parish, Richard Schwahn, Nick Morgan, George B. Estey, F. Sinner, Sadie Perro, Charles Heinzl, Otto Kositzke, Herman Camber, Julius Radtke, Louis Lemke, Eugene Giese, August Radtke, Frank Wegner, Frank Massonette, Frank Van Loan, C. D. Thompson, Charles Radtke Ed. Hoffmann, Joseph Hudner, H. R. Kranzusch, William Nielsen, J. Henry Fiedler, W. A. Boynton and William Braeger.

Kimberly-Clark Co.—Charles F. Poppe, John Wachter, Michael Kerrigan, William Tracy, John Stuyvenberg, August Sauer, Ernest Jennerjahn, August Sturm, R. C. Brown, John C. Ritten, Rudolph Forster, Theodore Paeth, Theodore J. Neuman, Peter Wonders, Fred Kranhold, W. Wildenberg, Martin Gerrits, Gus Paeth, Alfred Doran, John C. Hanson, Joseph Lausman and Anton Forster.

Patten Paper Co.—Albert Pasch, H. S. Cooke, Peter E. Jones Gust Zuehlke, Herman Kositzke, T. Toch, J. E. Feavel, H. J. Searles, A. W. Agrell, Herman Witzke and Henry DeCoster.

Appleton Wire Works—L. Nic Weber Louis A. Schroeder, A. J. Taylor, M. F. Grearson, Carl A. Lange, H. A. Holterman, R. O. Heckert, John Brown, Frank J. Rubbert, Leslie O. Hansen, John F. Lappen, G. E. Buchanan, Henry G. Meyer and Theodore H. Brunke.

Appleton Machine Co.—F. E. Saecker, John Widt, A. W. Lang, C. Schnitzkewitz, Joseph Nicosh, Nick Jones, C. C. Jennerjahn and E. O. Brinkman.

Valley Iron Works—Herman Filz, William Tornow, Herbert Schroeder, J. G. Hannagan, John Witmer and Ed. Tornow.

Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co.—C. H. Kelly, Frank C. Weinkauf and Emil Klein.

Appleton Woolen Mills—Frank J. Harwood, Anna Steidl, Alex McDowall, Will Koehnke and Frank Paeth.

Tuttle Press Officers Re-elected

All officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Tuttle Press Company, Appleton paper converting plant, and R. H. Purdy was made general manager. The officers are A. F. Tuttle, president; A. B. Weissenborn, vice-president; G. E. Buchanan, secretary; R. H. Purdy, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Purdy succeeds E. N. Smith, who is now representing the company's interests on the Pacific coast. H. W. Tuttrup, president of the Citizens National Bank of Appleton, was elected a member of the board of directors to succeed Mr. Smith.

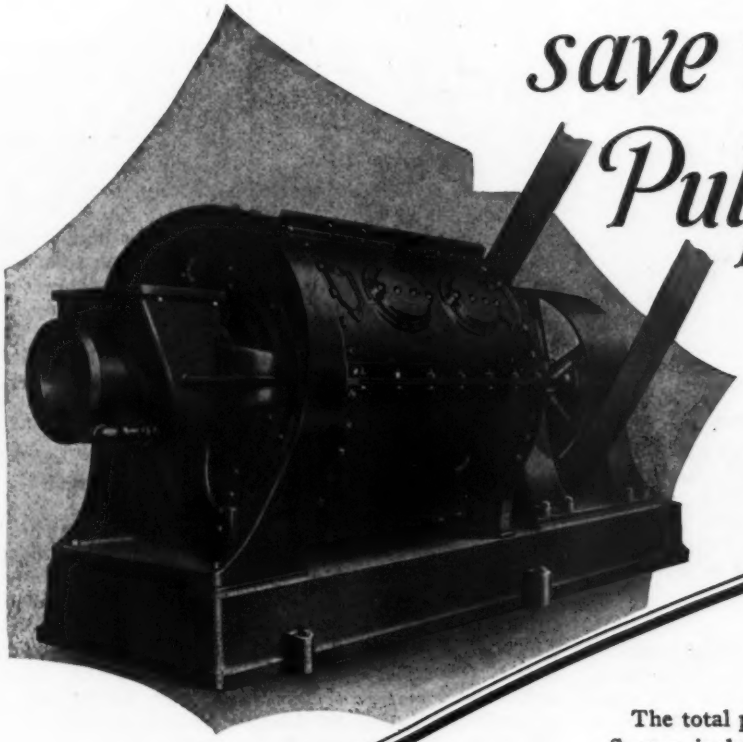
All the stockholders were at the meeting either in person or by proxy, thus showing a 100 per cent representation of stock. Finances were found to be in a favorable condition and plans are being made for expansion. On Tuesday the company began operating a new crepe paper machine which is the largest machine in the plant. The machine will greatly increase efficiency and speed up the production. The designing was done by W. D. Legge, plant superintendent, and is was built in the company's own plant.

Ernest G. Timme Resigns

Ernest G. Timme has resigned his position as superintendent of the Fox River Paper Company, of Appleton, with which he had been identified for nearly six years. Mr. Timme's health has not been of the best, and for that reason he will spend some time resting up before he takes up any new work. He expects to re-engage in paper mill work.

Although Mr. Timme was born in Kaukauna, near Appleton, he

What you can save with Bird Pulp Screens



The total power consumption of the Bird Pulp Screen, including circulation of stock to deckers or wet machines, is in most cases less than 1 H. P. per ton. This means that screen room power expense is cut in half.

Greatly increased capacity and, consequently, a more efficient screen room layout are other advantages that usually effect a great saving.

We'd like to go over your screen room layout with you and show you exactly what you can save by putting in Bird Pulp Screens.

BIRD MACHINERY

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY
South Walpole Massachusetts

The Bird Pulp Screen

came to the Fox River mill directly from the east. He was superintendent of the Monadnock Paper Mills at Bennington, New Hampshire, up to the time he accepted a similar position in Appleton in July, 1920. He lives at 821 E. College avenue, Appleton.

Consolidated Water Power Developments

Work has been commenced upon the construction of a third digester in the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company's sulphite plant at Wisconsin Rapids. The sulphite capacity of the mill will be increased by about fifty per cent, with the completion of a new addition to the mill soon.

The laying of two miles of water main connecting the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company mill near the foot of Wisconsin street in Stevens Point with pumps in Plover River basin near the Soo Line bridge of that city, will be completed in a few days, it is expected, and the mill probably will have its new supply of water by February 1.

With the pipe laying finished, work is now being pressed in the construction of the well in the Plover basin. This will be 75 feet in depth and 30 feet in diameter when finished. The pumps which are to be installed will be operated from the paper mill. No one will be required at the pumping station.

The pumps are to supply the mill with 2,700 gallons of water per minute at low pressure. The clarity of the Plover River water, so desirable in the manufacture of paper products, was the cause of the construction of this pipe line and the sinking of the well. Water from the Wisconsin River, because of its color, is not so desirable.

Volume of Paper Business Increases

A substantial increase in the volume of business for 1925 over the record breaking year of 1924 was noted by the General Paper and Supply Company, paper wholesale house at Madison, Wis.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the increase in the facilities of the notions department, the largest department of its kind in the state. The company is preparing to increase the facilities of the roofing branch of the concern.

Miscellaneous Trade Notes

Judson G. Rosebush, president of the Patten Paper Company, Appleton, and general manager of the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, will deliver his address on "A Tentative Philosophy of Safety" at the fourth annual Midwest Safety Conference in Chicago next week. He delivered a similar address at the Fox River Valley Safety Conference in Green Bay recently and at the National Safety Congress in Cleveland last summer.

Seven small utility companies operated for some time as separate units in connection with the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation of Green Bay have been consolidated with the latter concern. They are the Northeastern Power Company, the Northern Light and Power Company, the Wabeno Lighting Company, the Denmark Light and Power Company, the Green Bay Parl Railway Company and the Riverview Motor Bus Company.

Gomer Jones was elected president of the Tuttle Press Men's Club at a regular meeting Monday evening in Appleton. Other officers elected were: Herman Shade, vice president, and G. Gordon Dexter, secretary.

More than six years of litigation in the case of Basil and Odilion Rocheleau, owners of farm property near Biron, against the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, of Wisconsin Rapids, for damages alleged to have been caused by an increase in the height of the company's dam at Biron, was closed this week when the State Supreme Court returned a decision affirming the decision of the Circuit Court, denying damages in the case. Odilion Rocheleau, one of the plaintiffs in the case, died several years ago.

Damages amounting to nearly $50,000 were originally sought by the Rocheleaus, who claimed depreciation by that amount of the value of their property along the Wisconsin River. The matter was first referred to a commission which granted them damages of $7,000 which they declined to accept. Suit was brought in Circuit Court where a jury found that no actual damage had been suffered. The jury, however, made an award of damages which the plaintiffs would suffer should the dike along the river be removed or give way. This award was thrown out by the judge, who ruled that the dike should be regarded as part of the permanent improvement of the river.

It was this decision from which the Rocheleaus took an appeal to the State Supreme Court that was affirmed this week. The Consolidated Company was represented before the court by the firm of Goggins, Brazeau and Graves, of Wisconsin Rapids.

Harold G. Noyes, formerly of Rumford, Maine, has arrived in Appleton to take charge of his new work as instructor in a paper making course in the Appleton, Neenah, Menasha and Kaukauna vocational schools.

Mr. Noyes is spending the first days here studying conditions of the paper industry in this part of the Fox River Valley prior to opening classes for employees of the mills.

An employee of the Peshtigo Paper Company mill of Peshtigo Millard Locke, 19 years old, lost a hand when it became caught in the calender rolls of a paper machine. It was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. His uncle lost a hand in a similar way about a year ago.

Clayton Holt, chemist at the east side plant of the Peshtigo Paper Company, at Peshtigo, Wis., has resigned his position. He has accepted a traveling position with an Eastern concern and is leaving to make his headquarters in that section of the country.

The DePere Paper and Pulp Company plant on the west side of DePere turned out its first product last Friday. It was only a sample but was good quality of wrapping paper. There are still some adjustments to be made on the big machine, but it is expected that the plant will soon be on a production basis.

To Hold Wage Conference in Montreal

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., January 18, 1926.—The International Brotherhood of Papermakers will hold a wage scale conference in Montreal during the fore part of March, according to announcement made at Brotherhood headquarters here. Every local in the United States and Canada will be invited to send delegates to the conference, which is regarded of the utmost importance. The place of the sessions in Montreal will be selected later. This will be the first wage scale conference held since the one two years ago at Buffalo. About 100 delegates are expected to attend and most of the Canadian locals are expected to be represented. The conference will probably consume about three days.

The Montreal conference will pave the way for whatever demonds may be made by the Brotherhood of the paper manufacturers of this country and Canada, in the way of wages and working conditions. Conferences with the manufacturers will take place during the latter part of March or early in April, as most of the union agreements with manufacturers expire May 1. Whether the union will demand higher wages depends entirely upon the outcome of the Montreal conference, the matter resting entirely with the delegates who will represent the various locals.

In all probability conferences between the union and manufacturers over the question of wages and working agreements will be handled much the same as last spring, when Brotherhood officials met the manufacturers at various places, agreements having been signed in Boston with companies in Maine and Massachusetts, while similar conferences were held in New York and elsewhere.

Finch, Pruyn & Co. Hold Annual Meeting

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., January 18, 1926.—The annual meeting of stockholders of Finch, Pruyn & Co. was held at the offices of the corporation in this city at which directors were chosen for 1926, as follows: Maurice Hoopes, L. F. Hyde, L. M. Brown, Fred B. Chapman, George N. Ostrander, and Nellie M. Howe.

At a meeting of the directors later all present officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Maurice Hoopes; Vice-President, L. M. Hyde; Secretary, L. M. Brown, and Treasurer, Fred B. Chapman.

Office Building for Mead Pulp & Paper Company, Chillicothe, Ohio

Well Planned—Well Built—at Low Cost—and Quickly!

And that's typical of all Ferguson-built structures

THE Mead Pulp and Paper Company, at Chillicothe, Ohio have set high standards for their products and for their own requirements. Their new office building, designed and constructed by Ferguson, measures right up to those standards in every way.

It looks good—and it is good. It was well built, quickly, and at low cost.

It's just an example of how Ferguson has been able to exactly meet the building requirements of such well known paper mills as Hinde & Dauch, A. P. W. Paper Co., Bennington Wax Paper Co. and others.

If you have new construction in mind, call on Ferguson now. We make our own plans and specifications—make them to suit you. Preliminary sketches and estimates are free of cost or obligation to you.

The work begins when you give us the go-ahead. It ends when the building is ready for you—and that's on the date we promised and at the cost we stated. No delays. No extras. No excuses. No argument.

You'll save cost and trouble, and you'll be delighted with the results if you write for a Ferguson man at once.

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Cheerful Outlook for Quaker City Paper Trade

Present Flow of Orders into Trade Channels Creates Optimism in the Philadelphia Industry—Fine Paper Division Appoints Special Sales Committee to Devise Plans for Definite Arrangements of Sales Terms—Anderson Paper Co. in Liquidation

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 18, 1926.—With a cheerful outlook presaged by the paper orders already placed in the early 1926 business cycle, the trade is firmly holding to its optimistic attitude of a brighter era for the industry as the months grow. With confidence established by this present flow of orders into trade channels from many sources, there is every reason to believe that the industry will continue to enjoy the prosperous times that began in the closing months of the old year. Those firms that have closed the old year accounts find they are ahead of 1924 and that present orders are in excess of those at the same period of 1925. Many outside industries have been fairly heavy buyers in the early 1926 paper markets. Manufacturers who have been holding off their orders until after the inventory period are now seeking papers of varied sorts. While there is no great volume of any of the stocked grades moving there is a heavier traffic in numerous specialties which will be used in those industries that are essentially Philadelphia institutions, such as the hosiery, textile, knit goods and like business enterprises.

Early Year Needs in Fine Paper Fairly Maintained

As the days lengthen there is increasing demand for all lines of printers papers, including many grades that have been laggards in the markets for several months. The demand for writings, broadsides, cover papers, higher priced book papers and coated specialties is broadening to meet the early year needs in the advertising field, for catalogues, business announcements and changes, and for the engraving trade requirements for high grade bonds and writings used by the financial world. Orders for the grades of announcements and specialties used for the school and college Commencement season are increasing, the larger and nationally known Philadelphia social stationers and engravers having already an extensive advance business for the coming June graduation activities. Manufacturing stationery requirements for loose leaf devices and for opening new bookkeeping accounts are in fair demand. Bonds and high grade writings, too, are being sought by the printing industry on a larger scale than for many months.

Association Appoints Special Sales Committee

When the fine paper division of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association met last Thursday at the Bourse Restaurant at the luncheon hour, there was appointed by President Morgan H. Thomas a special committee to devise plans for some definite arrangement of sales terms. This action was taken following the receipt of a complaint from the Typothetae through its trades relation committee that terms of sales as published in the local trade price list were indefinite. After a discussion of the subject during the meeting President Thomas appointed the following members to investigate the situation and report any recommendations that may be submitted to clarify the sales terms:—Chairman, David Lindsay, Jr., Lindsay Brothers; Harry Donohue, Molten Company; Morgan H. Thomas, Garrett-Buchanan Company; Loen Beck, Charles Beck Paper Company, and Norbert A. Considine, Paper House of Pennsylvania.

New Fine Paper Department for S. Spector & Co.

Having for many years been engaged in the sale of paper stock, the S. Spector Company, 1707-1711 N. Philip street, has entered the distribution end of the industry, having just completed the installation of a stock of fine papers. The fine paper department has been installed on the Second Street side of the recently completed new structure devoted to the warehouse and executive offices of the company. It will be located at 1707 N. 2nd street, under the management of Samuel B. Mahler. There will be carried a complete assortment of well known and specially marked papers, such as bonds, ledgers, book and coated papers, envelopes and specialties used by the printing, stationery and engraving industries. The firm has arranged for the marketing of its own special water marks in bond papers to be known as the Delaware and Bellair brands. The fine paper department will be an adjunct to the long established rag stock business which the company has been engaged in for more than twelve years. There has been completed the construction of a large warehouse to be devoted to the shredding, sorting and grading of rags, and in which all modern devices have been installed. The warehouse faces on Philip street. The associates of the firm are Samuel Spector and Nathan Goldberg. William A. Coll, who has long been identified with the Philadelphia stock market, is in active charge of the rag division.

George W. Ward in Bermuda

George W. Ward, head of the D. L. Ward Company, who has been spending the time since New Years Day in Bermuda, is expected back at his desk during the coming week. Upon his return it is expected that there will be selected a place for the annual Graphic Arts night banquet. Mr. Ward is chairman of the paper committee in charge of arrangements.

Liquidation of the Anderson Paper Company

Under the direction of the creditors of the Anderson Paper Company, for the past year located at 123 N. Fourth street, the business of that concern is being liquidated. There was appointed a creditors committee to conduct the affairs of the firm for the past two months although the head of the company, Albert H. Anderson, has been actively in charge of the business. The firm was organized three years ago, with Albert H. Anderson at its head and upon its reorganization a little over a year ago there became associated with him in a partnership, Harry Edelson. Two months ago the firm's affairs were found involved in financial difficulties. At that time a creditors' committee was appointed with the following local paper men serving:—J. R. Kohl, credit manager of the Garrett-Buchanan Company, and Alfred M. Watt, Cherry River Paper Company. The assets will upon sale net possibly 75 per cent of the entire indebtedness amounting to about $20,000. The action of the creditors in liquidating the business and sale of the stocks was brought about after a month's tryout through the reorganization of the firm two months ago. Following the dissolution of the partnership and the control of the company being placed under the original owner, Mr. Anderson, it was hoped that all difficulties could be adjusted. It was decided in early December to dispose of the assets by private sale, under the direction of Alfred M. Watt. The firm specialized in card boards and cover papers and was one of the five Philadelphia distributors of the A. M. Collins Company. This week Mr. Anderson becomes associated with the D. L. Ward Company on its sales organization, while the Creditors Committee winds up the business.

Paper Box Manufacthrers Plan National Convention

With the Ben Franklin Hotel, 9th and Market streets, this city, as the headquarters of the National Paper Box Manufacturers

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THOUSANDS of manufacturers are measuring their materials on Toledo Scales today for the same reasons that they are manufacturing their products with modern production machinery.

For in the weighing and counting of materials and commodities, Toledo Scales automatically eliminate those risky manual and mental operations which, with less modern equipment, are an unavoidable part of every weighing operation.

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Association, during the coming National Convention to be held from May 25 to 28 there will probably be an attendance of one of the largest aggregations of paper box men ever assembled in annual meetings. The commodious and very latest of Philadelphia hostelries, the Ben Franklin Hotel, has been selected because of its extensive accommodations for the 1926 Convention, while the Commercial Museum, 34th and Spruce streets has been acquired for the exhibits of machinery, supplies and equipment of all sorts used in the conversion of boxes. More than 100 exhibitors already have made reservations for the display space at the Museum and these include besides the mechanical exhibits the exploitation of supplies such as box makers papers, boards and other grades of paper specialties used by the box manufacturing industry. Many of the paper trade exhibitors who will be represented at the Maytime Convention are enrolled among the membership of the Associated Supplies Division of the National Association. It is expected that more than 1200 box makers and associates in the allied industries will be represented at the 1926 Convention and National Association headquarters here at 112 N. Broad street, is preparing for one of the largest attendances in the history of its organization.

Alvah Bushnell Co. Celebrates 50th Anniversary

With the new year, the Alvah Bushnell Company, 925 Filbert street, manufacturers of paperoid envelopes and red rope paper specialties in flat and expanding envelopes and filing pockets, will celebrate the half century mark of its business history. The firm was one of the first in the United States to manufacture paperoid envelopes, the business having been founded by Alvah Bushnell, grandfather of the present proprietors, Alvah Bushnell, A. N. Bushnell and Arthur Bushnell. A special program is being prepared in celebration of the anniversary and will include among other features an exhibit of the Bushnell products at the Sesqui-Centennial.

International Envelope Co. Expands

Another new envelope making machine, to facilitate the production of lined announcement and greeting card envelopes, has been added to the equipment of the International Envelope Company, Palmer and Hope streets. The new machine is of the double action type which makes and lines the envelopes in one operation and supplements another machine of similar type already installed last year. The proprietor, Ephraim Foster, claims it to be the only lining envelope machine of its kind in the city. With its completion there will be produced 25,000 additional lined envelopes per day. The firm is now equipped to manufacture a complete assortment of envelopes, from the commercial sizes to the specialty lines of greeting card, wedding and announcement.

Cherry River Paper Co. Manufacturers Specialties

The new bleached products manufactured by the Cherry River Paper Co., with Philadelphia headquarters in the Pennsylvania Building, and mills at Richwood, W. Va., are reported to have been gaining excellent patronage among the trade and far in excess of the anticipations of the mill owners at the time that they were introduced. The Cherry River Company is manufacturing only to order and is concentrating production on specialties rather than for stocking staples. All the bleached papers produced at the Richwood Mills are for converting purposes and have been ordered in advance of manufacture.

McAndrews & Forbes Increase Stocks

In the special meeting of the MacAndrews and Forbes Company, held in Camden, a few days ago, it was decided to increase the common stocks of the Company to 600,000 shares. A change in the par value of the stocks from $100 to stock of no par value on the basis of four shares for each $100 also was approved. Plan for the sale of the stock to employees was approved.

Charles R. Carter, who represents the paper board manufacturing department of the MacAndrews and Forbes Company, has recovered from his recent illness and is now able to go the rounds of the trade. He was for several weeks confined to his home at Gwynned Valley, a sufferer from rheumatism of the heart, which followed his return from a hunting trip in Virginia. He has for years followed the custom of attending the hunts in Virginia with his famous prize winning setters, that have won many laurels in the annual tryouts at Medford, N. J., of the English Setter Club. Mr. Carter is president of the latter organization.

Mahanoy City Paper Box Plant Burns

The plant of the Mahanoy City Paper Box Company at Mahanoy City, Pa., one of the largest up-State manufacturers of boxes, was destroyed in the week past, by fire.

Arthur H. Scott Recovers From Operation

Arthur H. Scott of the Scott Paper Company, manufacture of tissues, towels and like specialtes, is recovering from an operation on the throat undergone at the Crozer Hospital, in Chester, Pa., where the Scott mills are located. The operation resulted from an attack of throat trouble that caused his friends considerable anxiety two weeks ago. He has left the hospital and is at his home recuperating.

Hollingsworth & Whitney Co. Offer New Wrappings

When Edward Bailey, representative of the Hollingsworth and Whitney Company of New York, made his first call on the Philadelphia trade last week, he offered many attractive specialties in the wrapping grades. The new offerings were of the popular priced stocks with two specially late products adapted for the meat packing industry.

Harvey Garrett Offers Tissues

Commenting on the demand for tissues, Harvey Garrett, head of the E. T. Garrett Paper Company, of Lansdowne, Pa., near Philadelphia, stated there are enough advance orders for tissues made by his mills to consume the entire production for several weeks. He made the rounds of the trade during the week. The price of tissues, as a result of the firmer market, are holding to the quotations of the Fall, he asserted.

$20,000,000 Crown Willamette Offering

Offering of $20,000,000 Crown Willamette Paper Co., Delaware, first mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds will be made Monday at 99 to yield over 6.05 per cent, by Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Blyth, Witter & Co., Blair & Co., Inc., and Anglo London Paris Company. The bonds will mature Jan. 1, 1951, and are secured by a direct first mortgage on properties worth over $38,600,000. This operation follows the offering last week of $20,000,000 of the company's allotment certificates each representing 1 share of $7 cumulative first preferred and 1 share of common stock. It completes all financing necessary in the company's $55,000,000 recapitalization plan which involves the transfer of ownership from private to public investment interests.

Proceeds of present financing will be used by the new Crown Willamette Paper Company, Delaware, to retire the first and second preferred stocks of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Maine, and to pay in part for the acquisition of the assets of the latter corporation. Capitalization of the new company will consist of $20,000,000 first mortgage bonds constituting this issue, 200,000 shares of $7 cumulative first preferred stock, 41,000 shares of $6 second preferred stock cumulative after Jan. 1, 1928, and 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The common stock is now quoted around $17 per share. After giving effect to present financing the Crown Willamette company's balance sheet as of October 31, last, showed total assets of $60,000,000. Current assets amounted to $8,927,000 or more than 4 times total current liabilities of $2,062,000. Investments in owned and affiliated companies (at book value) amounted to $11,834,000 and plants, timber lands, and other properties are appraised at over $38,363,000.

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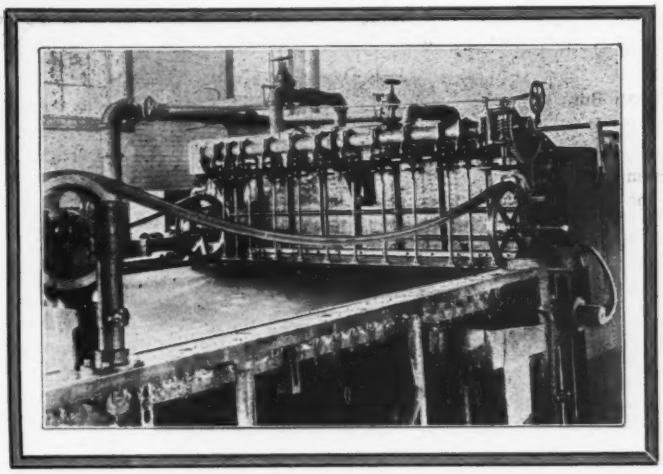
The Voith High Pressure Stock Inlet makes possible this better kraft at a lower cost. It helps to eliminate lumps and foam spots. The formation of the stock is better, the pop-test is higher, and the caliper is uniform. Accurate and simple adjustments make this possible. Wires last 20% to 30% longer. We have ready for you a booklet giving full particulars regarding the above, with the experiences of paper manufacturers in many different lines. Write for it today.



Kraft Mills Improve the Quality of Their Product

The stronger kraft paper is made, the higher its pop-test, the better it is for the purpose for which it is intended. Many manufacturers are making a stronger Kraft and at the same time are lowering their production costs. Their papers have a better formation and a higher pop-test. A more satisfactory sheet is made in every way. How do they do it? The answer is printed in the paragraph at the left..

VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

New York Office: 350 Madison Avenue

Obituary

William Markley Gilbert

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., January 15, 1926.—William Markley Gilbert, pioneer paper manufacturer of Wisconsin, died at his home on East Forest avenue, Neenah, Wis., Saturday evening, January 9, following an attack of heart disease. He had been ill for about two months.

Mr. Gilbert was president of the Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, and chairman of the board of directors of the National Manufacturers Bank of Neenah. He was born on July 25, 1852, in Philadelphia. When still a young man he went to Chicago and there, with his father, organized the William Gilbert and Company firm of paper merchants. In 1883 he and George A. Whiting organized the Gilbert-Whiting Paper Company, of Menasha. This was on the site where the George A. Whiting Paper Company now is located.

Following the dissolution of partnership in 1887, he started the Gilbert Paper Company, in which his father and three brothers, Albert, Theodore and George, were also interested. He had been the president of this company since the year 1897.

He had always had a wide acquaintance and friendship in the paper business, in which he had always been affectionately known as "Billy." Having been the originator of writing paper made from a mixture of wood and rag fibre, he made his influence felt in the fine paper market of the country. He retired from active business, however, a few years before his death.

Mr. Gilbert's passing is keenly regretted by his associates and many friends who learned to love him for his ever-cheerful nature and loyal friendship.

Mr. Gilbert was twice married. In 1882 he married Priscilla A. Hartsock, of Chicago, who died in 1908. In 1911 he married Mary Felker Cameron, of Oshkosh, who survives him, together with his son, Albert C. Gilbert, of Neenah, and one sister, Mrs. Ida Megargee, of Philadelphia, and four grandchildren, Katherine, Frances, Priscilla and Glory.

Private family funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, January 12, and at the Presbyterian church of Neenah with Dr. D. C. Jones officiating. The Bryan Lodge of Masons and the Twin City Commandery of Knights Templar conducted Masonic funeral rites. The bearers were S. F. Shattuck, F. J. Sensenbrenner, C. B. Clark, Fred Huband, W. G. Brown, W. C. Wing, F. J. Schneller and S. W. Murphy. The banks of Neenah were closed during the funeral hours.

Mervin S. Near

Mervin S. Near, salesman for Geo. W. Millar & Co., Inc., died suddenly at his home in Pelham, N. Y., Saturday, January 9, in his 65th year.

Mr. Near was born in Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and entered the employ of George W. Millar & Co. as an office boy on August 12, 1876, at which time the company was located in Spruce street.

He was active in Masonic circles, being a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271, New York Consistory, Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine. He also held the office of Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

He leaves a widow, and three sons, one of whom is a salesman for Geo. W. Millar & Co., Inc.

George W. Roberts

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

LEE, Mass., January 18, 1926.—George W. Roberts, 72, owner of the Thistle Wire Works, manufacturer of Fourdrinier wires for paper mills, dropped dead shortly after 11 Saturday morning as he left the plant to go after the mail. He had been in ill health for about a year. Medical Examiner Franklin C. Downing viewed the body and pronounced death due to heart failure.

Mr. Roberts was born in Scotland in 1853 and came to this country 48 years ago. He completed his 39th year in business in Lee last November. He had visited Scotland 39 times, making a visit every summer except in 1915, on his mother there. Besides his wife who was Miss Margaret Cameron before her marriage he leaves three daughters, Mrs. G. Marshal Durant, Mrs. Hugh Johnston of Lee and Mrs. Margaret Kearner of New York; two sons, William of Los Angeles and George, Jr., of Lee; two brothers, John, of Springfield, and William, of Lee, and two sisters in Scotland. The funeral was held this afternoon at 3 at the First Congregational church. Rev. William H. Mousley officiated and burial was in Fairmount cemetery.

Fred M. Temple

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., January 15, 1926.—Fred M. Temple, president of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., died today at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. He was ill only one week, stomach trouble necessitating an X-Ray which showed a stoppage of the intestines. An operation was entirely successful and Mr. Temple was resting comfortably until Thursday evening when an embolism developed. He died today at 9 a. m.

From 1898 to 1913 Mr. Temple was sales manager and when the company was reorganized, president with Chas. D. Thompson as treasurer. Mr. Temple entered the paper business as a boy, working for years with Carter, Rice & Co. and with the Pepperell Card and Paper Company as sales manager, until he formed the Merrimac Paper Company.

Louis H. Reutinger

The passing of Louis H. Reutinger in Boston on Saturday, January 9th, brings to the paper field a feeling of great loss. Mr. Reutinger had been connected with the McLaurin-Jones Company of Brookfield, Mass., as head of its Cincinnati office for eleven years. During the past two years, however, he had retired from active service because of ill health. He was recognized as a man of unusual selling ability, a wise and efficient business manager and one who was held in the highest respect by all with whom he came in contact.

Paper Trade Notes From Oregon

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., January 15, 1926.—Irving T. Rau, Oregon City, who until recently was the purchasing agent of the Hawley Pulp and Paper company at that place, has been made secretary-treasurer of the St. Helens Pulp and Paper company, taking the place of H. B. Beckett who has resigned. He will move from Oregon City to St. Helens. Mr. Rau entered the employ of the Hawley company sixteen years ago as office boy and has rapidly advanced until he attained a position of confidence.

Walter Moore, connected with the office force of the Hawley Pulp and Paper company at Oregon City for several years as assistant bookkeeper, has been given the position of head bookkeeper in the office of the new plant at St. Helens. Mr. Moore will be succeeded at Oregon City by Wilbur Griswell who has been billing clerk for the Hawley company at Oregon City for a number of years.

Max Oberdofer who will be manager of the new St. Helens Pulp and Paper company, St. Helens, Oregon, has brought his family to the west. This includes Mrs. Oberdofer, Miss Greta, Carl, and Max, Jr.

J. T. Thorpe & Son, Inc., Railway Exchange building, Portland, Oregon, are now installing the dust chambers, smelting furnaces and linings on lime recovery kilns in the Crown-Willamette mills at Camas, Washington.

Grigsby Brothers, paper box manufacturers, Portland, Ore., have moved from the old location on Weidler street to a new plant at 201 Clackamas street. This factory is furnished with the best modern equipment for the manufacture of candy wrappers, shelf paper, filing cards and millinery boxes.

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POWER TRANSMITTING — ELEVATING CONVEYING & SPECIAL MACHINERY

Dodge Belt Conveyor Installation

Dodge elevating and conveying equipment has insured continuous, mechanical handling of materials at low cost in industrial plants all oyer the world. Dodge experience, facilities and service have convinced many of the largest industrial concerns of the advantages in savings and operating satisfaction which are the logical results of centralized purchasing and undivided responsibility.

Dodge engineers are prepared to survey your material handling problems—their recommendations are backed by many years of experience and a broad practical knowledge of the requirements of industry.

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Branches: Boston New York Newark Oneida Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Seattle San Francisco Houston Atlanta

POUNDS OR TONS DODGE CAN BUILD IT

New York Trade Jotting

V. D. Simons, industrial engineer of Chicago, was a New York visitor for a few days last week.

* * *

C. J. Christiansen, chief engineer, American Barking Drum Company, Chicago, was a New York visitor last week.

* * *

Norman R. Lang, managing director of the Powell River Company, Ltd., of Powell River, British Columbia, is visiting his many friends in the New York paper industry this week.

* * *

Dr. Rudolf Sieber, chief chemist of the Kramfors Company, Kramfors, Sweden, is sailing from Gothenburg on the *Drottningholm*, tomorrow, January 22, for an extended trip in the United States and Canada, during which he plans to visit the principal paper mills.

* * *

The title of the Lay-Lugo Paper Company, Inc., of 29 Broadway, New York, has been changed to the Lay Paper Company, Inc., of which L. Oscar Lay is president and treasurer, and David Bove vice-president and secretary. The new organization will continue to work on the same lines as its predecessor.

* * *

Gosta Hall and his bride arrived from Stockholm on the Swedish-American motor liner *Gripsholm*, January 14. Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Dr. Carl Oscar Olin, first physician to the King of Sweden. Mr. Hall is continuing his investigation at the American Writing Paper Company in regard to the factors influencing the permanency of paper.

* * *

J. T. Witham, superintendent of the Bagalusa Paper Company, Bagalusa, La., died in that city Monday following an operation for appendicitis. Word of his death was received on Tuesday by R. H. Laftman, manager of the Bagalusa Paper Company, who was visiting in New York. Mr. Witham was a son of George S. Witham Sr., of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, and secretary of the Southern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association.

* * *

Dr. R. B. Moore, formerly chief Chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, and now general manager of the Dorr Company, engineers of 247 Park avenue, New York, who was largely responsible for the development of helium production during the war, was presented with the Perkin medal for 1925 at the Chemists' Club on January 15. The meal is given by the American Society for Chemical Industry, and the selection is made by a committee from that organization, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American section of the Société de Chimie Industrielle.

* * *

Royal S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, with offices at 342 Madison avenue, New York, left the city on Monday evening for Toronto, to attend the dedication of the new Forestry Building of the University of Toronto, which took place on Tuesday afternoon. From thence he journeyed to Washington, D. C., where he is to appear today, Thursday, before the Senate Committee of Agriculture and Forestry on behalf of the forestry appropriation. Later in the day he is scheduled to address the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation at their annual dinner. Mr. Kellogg plans to return to headquarters tomorrow, Friday.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Paper Mills Corporation, whose officers and warehouse are at 261 Eleventh avenue, New York, Joseph H. McCormick was elected president, M. H. Freimark, vice-president, and Jorn R. Robinson, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Robinson, who has had many years' experience in the paper business in his connection with the Butler Paper Corporations, both here and in South American countries, was also appointed general manager, and brings to the American Paper Mills Corporation a wide knowledge and broad experience in paper merchandising which should be of inestimable advantage in the marketing of the well known Butler brands of paper. It is planned to augment the sales staff, and greatly increase the quantities and varieties of all lines carried in stock for immediate delivery. Several important additions to the lines now carried will soon be announced.

* * *

Charles Karasik is disposing of his one-quarter interest in the Ravenswood Paper Mill Company, box board manufacturers, located in Long Island City, but continues for another year as a member of the board and as secretary of the corporation. He has just been granted a three months' leave of absence, part of which will be spent in Havana, and upon his return from the tropics a few weeks hence he will look around for another connection, either as a member of the firm, or in a managerial capacity in the box board industry. Mr. Karasik resides at the Great Northern Hotel, New York. The name Karasik is rather synonymous with Ravenswood, he having been identified with that board mill almost since its inception in 1904. Mr. Karasik went with the Ravenswood Paper Mill Company in 1910, and has ever since served in the official papacity of secretary and general manager, and during his regime the daily production of this mill has increased from eight tons to fifty tons, its present output. Not only has the tonnage been increased more than sixfold, but the quality of board has been decidedly improved under his capable and efficient management. Naturally, Mr. Karasik has a host of friends in the box board industry, and is well known wherever paper board is manufactured, sold and used.

* * *

Buys Holyoke Paper Products Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., January 18, 1926.—The Eureka Blank Book company has bought the land, buildings and entire property of the Holyoke Paper Products Company of South Hadley Falls, paying in the neighborhood of $100,000 for the properties The Eureka Company will operate both plants. The paper products company had been manufacturing gummed tape and paper specialties but was unable to make it pay and the offer to buy was accepted.

The sale will provide for the liquidation of two mortgages, one of $25,000 on the real estate and one of $12,500 on the machinery. The unsecured creditors will receive between 35 per cent and 40 per cent of the amount of their claims.

The real estate includes the land and a brick one story building 100 x 200 feet built about five years ago. M. J. Judge is head of both companies. Power has been supplied it by the South Hadley Electric Company.

Bids and Awards for Government Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1926.—The Government Printing Office will receive bids on January 22 for 70 steets of 34 x 44 best quality trunk board. Bids will also be received on January 25 for 500,000 pounds of news print paper in 48-inch rolls.

The Government Printing Office has received the following bids for 20,000 pounds of No. 2, 25 x 30—No. 60 binders' board: Whitaker Paper Company, at $77.70 per M; and Barton, Duer & Koch, at $75.40. The following bids have also been received for 36,000 pounds of the same: Whitaker Paper Company, at $72.40 per M; and Barton, Duer & Koch, at $70.

The Government Printing Office has awarded to Lindemeyr & Harker the contract for furnishing 6,000 pounds (100 reams) of 31½ x 45½—60 white book paper at 10.532 cents per pound, bids for which were received on January 8.

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1926

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The firm of Maurice O'Meara Co. is proud of its long record of faithful service. From a small and obscure beginning in 1855 it has kept pace with the march of progress and has gradually become the outstanding factor in the paper trade world assuming the role of leadership in the industry.

Today MEARACO BRANDS are internationally known. Its products not only enjoy a wide distribution throughout the entire United States, but are sold through 25 foreign offices the world over wherever paper products are used.

To achieve this leadership and world wide reputation has meant constant adherence to principles embodying character and service established 71 years ago by the founder, Maurice O'Meara. This same spirit that spread the MEARACO BRANDS over 7 seas is still the guiding rudder of service in the O'MEARA organization. No task is too great or too small. No employee too important to extend this service which has been the dominant factor in the success of this company.

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872
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PAPER
The Magazine of the Paper Industry
HENRY J. BERGER, Editor

Member A. B. C. Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. LXXXII New York, January 21, 1926 No. 3

COMING EVENTS

American Paper and Pulp Association, Convention and Meeting of Affiliated Associations, Waldorf-Astoria, February 22-25. Annual Banquet, Grand Ball Room, Thursday, February 25.

National Paper Trade Association, Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, February 22-24. Annual Banquet, Grand Ball Room, Wednesday, February 24.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, February 22-25. Annual Banquet, Hotel Commodore, Tuesday, February 23.

Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, February 23. Annual Dinner, Roof Garden, Tuesday, February 23.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Convention and Meeting of Affiliated Bodies, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, January 27-29. Technical Section, January 27-28. Woodlands Section, January 27 and 29. Annual Dinner, Friday, January 29.

FOREIGN TRADE IN PAPER

Exports of paper and board from the United States during the month of November, while in the aggregate showing a decrease of 3 per cent under the preceding month, were with few exceptions considerably above those of the corresponding month in 1924, the total value, $2,093,983, exceeding that of November, 1924, by 8 per cent, says the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce.

The outstanding gains occurred in shipments of news print paper, photographic paper, miscellaneous writing papers, surface coated paper, wrapping paper of various sorts, carbon paper, and paper bags. Exports of book paper during November again took a sharp downward turn, the total falling short of any month since the preceding February, when they amounted to only 1,038,106 pounds. Shipments of board, however, were generally higher than during the same month last year, and the same is also true of a number of other classses of paper and paper manufactures, such as tissue and crepe paper, toilet paper, towels and napkins, filing folders, index cards, papeteries, cigarette paper, and cash register and adding machine paper.

Exports of paper base stocks, during November were 100 per cent greater in quantity and more than 100 per cent greater in value than during the preceding November. All classes contributed to this gain, with a somewhat larger proportion falling to the share of rags and similar paper stock than to chemical and other classes of pulp.

Imports of paper and board into the United States decreased in value 14 per cent during November, as compared with the previous month, but at the same time were about 3 per cent above those of the corresponding month in 1924. Approximately 90 per cent of the total receipts as usual was represented by standard news print, imports of which reached a total of 124,861 short tons, or 10 per cent more than purchases during the same month in 1924. The decrease in imports as compared with October is also largely due to the reduction in newsprint purchases, the fall in receipts of a number of items, such as greaseproof and waterproof paper, writing paper, tissue paper, cigarette paper, and hanging paper being offset by the increases in other classes. Canada profited chiefly by the increased demand for news print, imports from that source showing a gain of 23,649,000 pounds, or 12 per cent over 1924, while those from Germany, Finland and the Scandinavian countries dropped off from two to three million pounds each. An interesting feature in the news print imports is the growing importance of Newfoundland in this trade, receipts from that source reaching a new level in November when they attained 9,567,599 pounds.

Imports of paper base stocks and of pulpwood during November were larger than during the same month last year, although showing some reduction in comparison with the previous month's receipts. The increase in value registered in paper base stocks, however, was not commensurate with the increase in the volume of these shipments, owing to the lower average value of a number of the items, notably, mechanical ground wood, rags, old rope, and similar stock. Receipts of nearly all classes of paper base stocks were larger than during the same month in 1924.

Both the incoming and outgoing trade in paper, paper products, and paper base stocks, including pulpwood, during 1925, gives promise of exceeding the 1924 volume of shipments in these lines.

Exports of paper and board up to the first of December, 1925, were somewhat under those of the first eleven months of 1924, owing to decreases in a few imports and classes, notably book paper and paper board and strawboard, and also the downward trend in average export values of a number of the leading items, such as news print, wrapping paper, photographic paper, surface coated paper, paper hangings, paper bags, and paper boxes and cartons. The total value of paper and paper products exported up to December 1, 1925, nevertheless, reached a sum of $22,005,370, a decrease of only $35,271 (less than 1 per cent) compared with the same period in 1924. This loss in finished paper products, moreover, was more than offset by the greatly increased shipments of paper base stocks, which amounted to $5,332,569, in comparison with $3,580,436 during the first eleven months of 1924.

The principal increases in the import schedule were in receipts of paper base stocks, news print paper, and pulpwood. News print imports up to the end of November reached a total value of $94,950,909, an increase of $2,871,000 over incoming shipments during the same period of the previous year. Larger amounts of greaseproof and waterproof papers, writing paper, surface coated paper, tissue paper, photographic paper, and paper boxes were also received, but these increases were insufficient to offset the reductions in other lines, and imports of paper and paper products (excluding news print) show a decline in value of $818,000, 5 per cent, in comparison with the first eleven months of the preceding year. Paper base stocks, which were valued at $95,099,498, and pulpwood, which was valued at $13,432,628, were 12 per cent and 9 per cent respectively above the values for the same period in 1924.

New England Power Co. to Reorganize

BOSTON, Mass., January 16, 1926.—By an almost unanimous vote of its shareholders today the New England Company authorized the enlargement and reorganization for its affiliation with other power and light companies. Under this plan $20,000,000 of new capital comes in; the New England Company will be liquidated and the new organization will take the name of the New England Power Association. New holdings are taken by F. L. Carlisle & Co., Stone & Webster, Inc., the International Paper Company, Edison Electric Company and other large interests.

The official announcement follows in part:

"At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the New England Company at which approximately 98 per cent of all the outstanding shares, including approximately 99½ per cent of the outstanding common shares, was represented, either by proxy or by the deposit of shares, final votes were passed approving the plan as suggested Nov. 23, 1925.

"The plan provides for the exchange of the present share capital of the New England company for shares of a new Massachusetts voluntary association to be known as the New England Power Association and the subscription by the following new interests: F. L. Carlisle & Co., Stone & Webster, Inc., and interests affiliated with the International Paper Company, to 400,000 new common shares at $50 per share, which provides $20,000,000 for acquisition of new plant and property.

"Stone & Webster, Inc., have placed a very substantial portion of their subscriptions to the stock of the new company with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, the Turners Falls Power and Electric Company, the United Electric Company of Springfield, the Hartford Electric Light Company, the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company and others.

"The New England Company will be liquidated. Non-depositing shareholders will be given until Feb. 5, 1926, to deposit their shares, subject to the Treasurer's approval; otherwise they will be obliged to accept the liquidation value of their shares.

"The advent of the above new interests will bring to the New England power system additional financial strength, increased resources in undeveloped water powers and the opportunity for an exchange of energy between large utility companies in New England and New York."

Great Lakes Paper Box Company Formed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 11, 1926.—Four large paper box manufacturers here have been merged into one huge concern, it became known today.

The paper box makers included in the merger are: Grossman Paper Box Company, 1739 Superior avenue; The Ideal Paper Box Company, 1000 Lakeside avenue; The Midland Paper Box Company, West 6th street and Lakeside avenue; Crown Paper Box Company, St. Clair avenue and West 9th street.

The merger was announced by S. J. Kornhauser, Cleveland attorney, counsel for the firms consolidated.

The four paper box factories have an annual volume of business in excess of $1,000,000 and their subsequent incorporation as one large concern will undoubtedly make their profits larger during the next year.

The large concern into which the four companies have merged is to be known as the Great Lakes Paper Box Company. It has been incorporated for $500,000 in preferred stock and 5,000 shares of no par value common stock. The merger is effective as of January 2.

Under provisions of the consolidation, the equipment and working forces of the Crown and Midland companies are to be moved into the plants of the Grossman and Ideal companies. Later this year it is planned to construct a plant large enough to house the entire business of the new company.

Samuel Grossman, who established the Grossman Paper Box Company here forty years ago, is to be chairman of the board of the new company. M. J. Garson, president of the Ideal company, is to be president and general manager.

The three vice presidents are to be Leopold August, formerly of the Ideal company; H. L. Brainard and Thomas P. Hearley, both formerly with the Grossman company.

Under the new arrangement it is hoped to increase the volume of business at least 25 per cent during the first year and to effect economies in production through mass output.

Associations Oppose Investigation

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1926.—The Federal Trade Commission's conduct of its investigation into trade association activities is meeting widespread opposition. The questionnaire issued by the Commission is so searching in character that, it is reported, many associations have flatly refused to answer many of the questions sent out by the Commission. It was described as "awful" by one trade association executive, and he said that other association officials share his feelings and intend to buck the investigation which is now being pursued by the Commission after several months' delay under a Senate resolution passed last March.

The broad scope of the Commission's inquiry is a shock to association executives, who breathed easier following the United States Supreme Court's decisions last year in the Government's cases against the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association and the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association. It seemed for some time that the investigation might not be undertaken by the Commission, as it was in doubt as to its statutory authority to do so, but an opinion by Attorney General Sargent removed that question, the Commission being advised that "the resolution calls for an investigation which ought to be of value to Congress in considering what legislation, if any, is required to cope with a new form of business organization which, while possessing valuable features, has presented many difficult problems under the Federal antitrust laws."

Keith Paper Co. to Start New Machine

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., January 18, 1926.—The Keith Paper Company is preparing to start soon a new paper machine which has been in process of installation for some time.

The new machine is an 86-inch Fourdrinier, made by Rice-Barton & Fales, Inc., Worcester, Mass., and replaces the old 66-inch Rice-Barton machine which has been in operation since 1873. The new and larger machine is to take care of the rapidly growing bond and ledger business of the company. The old machine was by no means worn out, as many important improvements were made from time to time, but the more modern ledger and bond sizes called for by the trade require a wider machine to operate economically.

This new machine is equipped with many modern improvements, and in many respects is a radical departure from the older methods. A special feature is the oil motor drive, electrically operated and equipped with many modern devices.

The Keith Paper Company is one of the largest mills in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of high grade bond, linen, ledger and wedding papers.

Scandinavian Board Exports Increase

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1925.—Figures covering exports from Sweden, Norway, and Finland during the first 9 months of 1925 show a substantial increase in exports of boards from these countries, the total for the three countries up to the end of September amounting to 67,130 metric tons and exceeding that of the corresponding period in 1924 by 43 per cent. The largest shipments were from Finland, which shipped 36,971 tons, followed by Sweden with 21,404 tons, and Norway with 8,755 tons.

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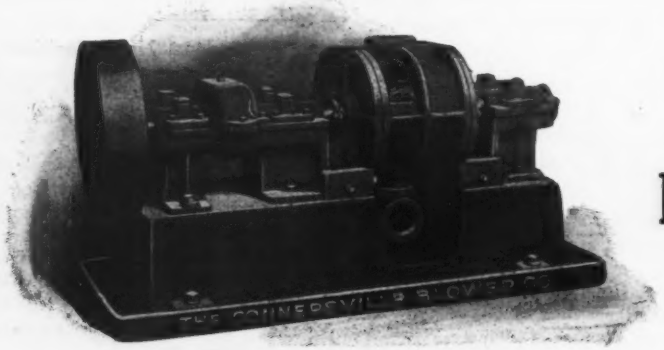

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Section of the

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.

Conducted by W. G. MacNAUGHTON, Secretary

Corrosion of Evaporators for Black Liquor

A short time ago I handled an inquiry on "Corrosion of Evaporators for Black Liquor," copy of which follows:

SPECIAL INQUIRY NO. 28

A member writes:

"The writer is very much interested in obtaining information which would result in the solution, if possible, of the corrosion problem in connection with evaporators in the sulphate industry.

"There seems to be a lack of information in the literature along this line with particular reference as to just where the corrosion takes place, whether on the inside or outside of tubes, in just what effects in a multiple effect evaporator it takes place, and whether it is along the full length of the tubes or at some definite point such as the condensate level at the bottom of a vertical tube machine. There seems to be a lack of information, also, as to whether this corrosion takes place in the horizontal tube machine in all of the tubes evenly or in some tubes near the top or bottom.

"The following is an outline of the information which we have been trying to get together in order to check the results from the various mills, practically all of which is necessary in order to check these results with any degree of accuracy:

"A. Pulp Process.
Soda, sulphate or modified soda.

"B. Brief description of type evaporator in use.
1. Vertical or horizontal tubes (rolled or packed).
2. Number of effects.
3. Materials of construction with particular emphasis on tubes and tube sheets.
4. Order in which liquor is fed to various effects.
5. Temperature range (initial pressure and final vacuum).

"C. Location of points of corrosion.
1. In which effects.
2. In which tubes in these effects.
3. At what point or points on these tubes (be very specific on this point).

"D. General considerations.
1. Replacement period for corroded tubes.
2. Results of any specific investigation as to materials best suited for this work, such as trial of copper, charcoal iron, steel, etc.
3. Effect of changes in chemical composition of liquor if any
4. Experience on this work not covered by any of foregoing."

This inquiry refers to multiple effect vacuum evaporators in sulphate pulp mills although they are employed more extensively in mills making soda pulp. If corrosion is noted in the disk evaporators common to sulphate mills, the data on it is also requested.

I received in all thirteen responses, some of which contained valuable information (Special Report No. 28, July 25, 1925).

As some firms operating soda pulp mills who did not participate in it are interested in this problem, I am sending out the inquiry again for more complete information.

Under the arrangement followed, the responses are copied in blank, and a transcript sent to all who contribute to the discussion.

W. G. MACNAUGHTON, Sec.

Thirty-two New TAPPI Members

Recent additions to the Technical Association membership are:

Kurt Boehme, Spruce Falls Company, Ltd., Kapuskasing, Ont.

D. A. Cameron, Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., Merritton, Ont.

T. J. Carlin, Brown Company, Berlin, N. H.

H. B. Claflin, Clark Controller Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. K. Das Gupta, 500 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

O. T. Defieux, Pacific Mills, Ltd., Ocean Falls, B. C.

C. M. Eshelman, Cameron Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. H. French, Cherry River Paper Company, Richwood, W. Va.

K. P. Geohegan, Aetna Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio.

H. L. Hammarlund, Hamersley Manufacturing Company, Garfield, N. J.

L. E. Jonte, Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company, Green Bay, Wis.

A. F. Klein, Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa.

D. C. Lincoln, International Paper Company, Piercefield, N. Y.

Eugen Meurer, Central Paper Company, Muskegon, Mich.

A. T. Miller, International Paper Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Ragnar Monnberg, Spruce Falls Company, Ltd., Kapuskasing.

H. L. Orrman, Dayton, Ohio.

R. W. Pattison, American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke.

O. S. Pokorny, Riordon Company, Ltd., Temiskaming, Que.

H. R. Rafton, Raffold Company of America, Lawrence, Mass.

C. H. Reese, Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa.

E. J. Roach, Hanna Paper Corporation, Norfolk, N. Y.

H. T. Ruff, Mead Pulp and Paper Company, Chillicothe, Ohio.

C. G. Schwalbe, Forstl. Hochschule, Eberswalde, Germany.

C. W. Smith, Central Paper Company, Muskegon, Mich.

Constant Southworth, Hampshire Paper Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

J. A. Staidl, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

E. S. Thayer, D. S. Walton & Co., New York, N. Y.

S. R. Turner, International Paper Company, Fort Edward, N. Y.

E. C. Uebrick, Dells Paper and Pulp Company, Eau Claire, Wis.

A. G. Wakeman, Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis.

J. C. Wood, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Paper Fillers

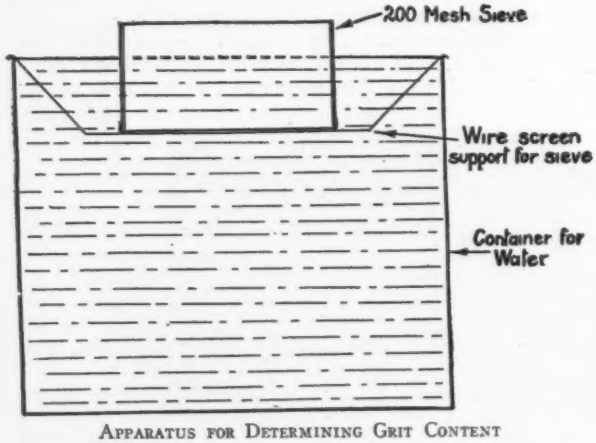
A comparative study of several paper fillers made in the U. S. Bureau of Standards by M. B. Shaw and G. W. Bicking of the staff of the Paper Section, has been published in Technologic Paper No. 301. After discussing the general characteristics of paper fillers, the analysis of a number of fillers examined is given.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FILLERS

Constituents	Asbestine %	Talc %	Clay No. 1 %	Clay No. 2 %	Clay No. 3 %	Crown Filler %	Gypsum No. 1 %	Gypsum No. 2 %
Silica (SiO_2)	63.00	55.50	45.70	51.58	43.04	.11	.32	.37
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	.15	.10	.40	1.10	.70	*	*	.02
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	.59	1.32	40.49	34.10	42.00	.08	.05	.11
Calcium oxide (CaO)	4.19	6.20	*	*	*	32.01	40.99	32.62
Magnesium oxide (MgO)	28.26	32.00	.10	.34	.08	*	.10	.15
Alkalies as sodium oxide (Na_2O)	*	*	.36	.18	.15	...	....	....
Sulphur trioxide (SO_3)	*	*	*	*	*	45.76	58.48	45.54
Carbon dioxide (Co_2)	.28	.56	†	.07	†	.13	†	.70
Water (Loss on ignition)	3.87	4.59	13.04	11.89	13.45	[1]22.09	[1]06	[1]19.40
CO_2 calculated to $CaCO_3$	.63	1.27	....	.17	....	.29	....	1.59
Acidity as hydrochloric acid	....	....	....	....	....	*	....	....
Grit content	[2]19	[2]148	.085	.81	.033	.002	[3]893	.008

* Trace.
† None.
[1] Determined at 225° C. by strong ignition, calcium sulphate loses SO_3.
[2] Not all grit, part fiber.
[3] Mostly coarse particles of gypsum.

A description is given of the apparatus used in the grit determination, which is done through a 200 mesh sieve suspended in a water container.



APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING GRIT CONTENT

Color measurement is made with the Pfund colorimeter described by R. E. Lofton in Bureau of Standards Technologic Paper No. 244.

Runs of book paper using 10 and 20 per cent of the different fillers were made on the small machine at the Bureau, and the product examined as to retention, color, strength, opacity, etc.

Conclusions

1. Relative cost cannot be taken as a criterion of the general papermaking value of fillers. The cheapest clay was as good as the one costing twice as much, and crown filler was no better than gypsum.

2. Asbestine and talc have approximately the same papermaking properties and are in this respect comparable to the better clays. Crown filler and gypsum, being soluble in water, differ in amount of retention from the other fillers, all of which are practically insoluble.

3. Crown filler and gypsum have relatively low retentive qualities when the usual machine water system is employed and the fillers are added in the usual amounts.

4. The comparatively small amounts of filler in finished paper are not sufficient to produce variations attributable to the color characteristics of the fillers employed, unless pronounced differences in color are evident in the filling materials. Only fillers of good color were included in the investigation.

5. The sizing process and other papermaking operations were not adversely affected by any of the materials.

6. The differences in opacity, finish, strength, and degree of sizing were due chiefly to the difference in retention of the fillers.

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Pitch in Sulphite Pulp

UEBER DAS HARZ DER NADELHOLZER UND DIE ENTHARZUNG VON ZELLSTOFFEN. (The Resin in Coniferous Woods and the Deresinification of Pulps). By Dr.-Ing. Rudolf Sieber. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 164 pages. Schriften des Vereins der Zellstoff-und Papier-Chemiker und Ingenieure, Band 9. Published by Carl Hofmann, G.m.b.H., Berlin, Germany. Price, bound, 8 marks.

Pitch troubles so often encountered in the manufacture of paper from sulphite pulp are altogether too well known to need an introduction. Furthermore, it is known that wood rich in resin is not as readily converted to pulp as that comparatively free from resin. In the manufacture and utilization of pulp from woods representative of the former, such as pine, for example, the problem of resin removal has become one of increasing importance. Since the appearance of the first edition of Dr. Sieber's well known volume on the resin in coniferous woods and its removal from pulps, more than ten years have elapsed, and much information relative to the subject has been published. Only within a few years have modifications of the sulphite process been developed for the digestion of pine wood, and, for several reasons, interest in the entire subject has become more manifest.

Now the second edition of Dr. Sieber's book has appeared It has the appearance of being largely re-written, and it reflects the care of the author in bringing it up to date. In the first part of the volume, the nature and properties of fat and resin in coniferous woods and pulps are comprehensively discussed. This is made possible by carrying out a large number of extractions with different solvents, and determining certain constants on each extraction. The distribution of these constituents in the tree, and the influence of storage, air, and heat on the same, are clearly shown. The resin content of pulps is treated similarly.

The next section is concerned with the behavior of the resin, fat, and wax during the usual sulphite digestion process. Of the total resin in the wood 4.2 per cent is removed at this stage, 52 per cent during the refining and washing operations, and 15 per cent during the bleaching, leaving 29 per cent in the pulp as it comes to the beater. Pulp resin appearing in the kollergang, the beater, the screens, the washing drums, and the foam is analyzed, and the deleterious portion determined. This was found to be the petroleum ether soluble part of the ether extract of wood or pulp. Considerable space is given to the influence of the beating and sizing processes on the pulp resin.

In the third part of the book the author describes and compares processes that have been suggested for the removal of resin from pulpwood before and during the digestion operation. Methods for separating the resin or pitch from pulps are divided into four groups, and each one is thoroughly discussed. The literature covered includes the early part of 1925. The appendix is in two sections, the first of which includes a description of the chemical methods of investigation and analysis. In the second part there is given a chronological list of patents and literature references, with brief abstracts, on the subject. The author intimates in his preface that the book is incomplete to the extent that all the information pertaining to the subject published during the war in countries outside of Europe was not available. The small amount of material that is missing, however, does not detract from the value of the book.

Dr. Sieber has performed a real service to the industry in bringing out an up-to-date edition of this volume. To those whose processes are not free from pitch troubles, or to those who utilize coniferous woods rich in resin for the manufacture of pulp, this little book comes well recommended.—J. L. P.

Bending Tester for Paper Board

A new apparatus built by Louis Schopper, Leipzig, for testing the bending strength and the bending angle of board, is described by Dr. M. Naumann in a pamphlet distributed by Foreign Paper Mills, Inc., 72 Duane street New York, who handle the Schopper instruments in America.

It is pointed out that the Schopper folding tester, while useful for measuring resistance against repeated creasing or folding, is only suitable for paper. When testing board, however, bending strength and bending angle play a most important part.

Professor Kirchner in 1915 pointed out the lack of a suitable method and instruments for determining these qualities and in 1919 a few results were available, made with a board bending tester he had developed.

As Professor Naumann states: "Unfortunately the apparatus designed at the time by Professor Kirchner did not meet requirements since the clamping device did not provide for uniform clamping conditions for different thickness of boards. Also, for reasons of design it was not sufficiently sensitive. It is, however, Professor Kirchner's merit to have stimulated the construction of such an apparatus."

The pamphlet, after describing the instrument, makes a mathematical analysis of its operation and proceeds to give the results in testing the bending strength of leather board (brown mechanical pulp), wood pulp board, strawboard, and a number of others. The break bending angle, which is obtained as a diagram on a recording apparatus which is part of the instrument, is also discussed quite fully.

The apparatus not only makes it possible to establish comparative values in order to judge particular kinds of boards as to their qualities, but also, by using forms or fillers, to make the tests in such a way as to closely approach the ultimate shape (sharp or round bending), so as to determine the break bending angle which is important to know for the particular work in view. Some examples for the practical application of the bending testers by makers and users of boards are indicated:

1. Control of the manufacturing process.
2. Determining the influence of the thickness of layers as well as the press load, on bending strength and bending angle of cylinder mold boards, and making use of the knowledge thus gained by applying it to the manufacturing process.
3. Obtaining comparative data concerning the different methods of grinding mechanical pulp.
4. Testing the influence of steam pressure and period of steaming, on brown mechanical pulp.
5. The apparatus is of excellent service to mills making hard board for analyzing influences due to loading materials and sizing.
6. Check on the qualities of raw materials used in the card board and folding box industry.
7. Determining the smallest break bending angle which it is important to know when working boards (drawing, bending, etc.). The apparatus accurately records the difference between the bending angles for length and cross bending, so that by comparing their values, it is possible to select from a number of boards supplied the quality best suited for the work in view.
8. When working board it is, in the first instance, necessary to determine the break bending angle of the boards, usually not with regard to a sharp but rather rounded bend (trunk boards, etc.). This is done with the apparatus in a very simple manner by means of sheet iron insertion or fillers.
9. Determining the degree of uniformity of the board, which is important to know as the percentage of waste in manufacture depends on it.

Ontario Paper Co. to Build New Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., January 4, 1926.—The Ontario Paper Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago Tribune and already producing 300 tons of news print from its mill at Thorold, Ontario, is to erect a 200-ton news print mill in the province of Quebec. The company has already begun the development of the waterfalls on the Ontario river, located in the Manicougan district on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, fifteen miles east of Bersimis. It is expected that within two years actual operation of the mill will be possible.

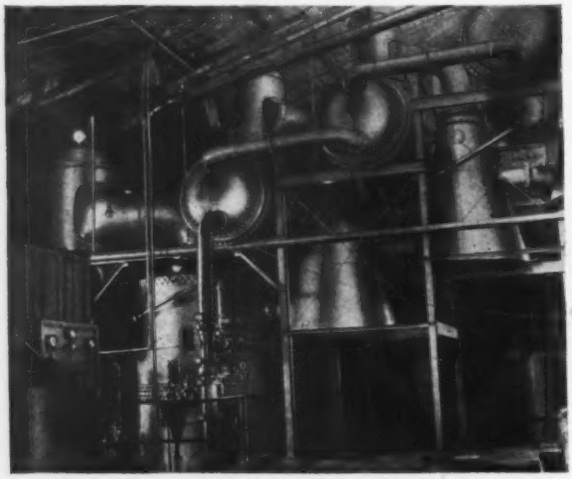
Economical Use of Sulphite Liquor*

Successful Application of New Evaporator Marks Distinct Advance in Technology of Paper Manufacture

By A. W. Allen, Assistant Editor, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering

What is perhaps the most colossal waste in industrial effort occurs in connection with the sulphite pulp process, almost all the effluent from which, rich in lignin and chemicals, is sent to the sewer. The problem was primarily one of correct evaporator design and operation. This article describes a new type of apparatus that is giving satisfactory results. This development marks a major step in the solution of what has hitherto been one of the outstanding problems in the chemical engineering industries.

Sulphite liquor is a substance of diversified properties and increasing industrial applications. It contains more than 50 per cent of the original weight of the wood used, and therefore has a definite fuel value. It has been utilized as a binder, in tanning operations, and as a base for the manufacturer of alcohol. Recent research has drawn attention to its highly adhesive properties, to its possible value as a lubricant, as a stabilizer of suspensions, foams and emulsions, and as a medium for the promotion of wetting surfaces that normally resist contact with a liquid. It has been proposed as a fluid vehicle in ceramic work, whereby less water is needed to secure plasticity, and greater ultimate strength is secured in consequence of the smaller volume of air cells left after the evaporation of contained water. More recently, attention has been drawn to its value as a substitute for glue in the refining, using acid electrolytes, of tin, copper and lead. By the use of concentrated sulphite liquor it is claimed that considerable economies can be effected; the electrolytic solution resulting is clear, and a superior cathode deposit is obtained.



This General View of the Evaporator Plant shows Three of the Four Heaters, Expansion Chambers and Entrainment Traps. The Condenser is Beneath the Largest Entrainment

One of the main difficulties in the utilization of the valuable ingredients of sulphite liquor is its dilution, a condition that is aggravated by the unscientific methods generally adopted for the washing of the cooked fiber and the displacement of the solution associated with it. When this phase of processing is modified more in line with recognized technical principles and logical methods, the problem resulting is mainly one of economical evaporation. Preliminary neutralization has been assumed to be necessary, but this step can be avoided, as will be demonstrated later in this article. The incrustation of heater tubes has been the cause of fluctuating efficiency and low average heat transfer in the evaporation of sulphite liquor, as well as in many other applications of the vacuum pan in evaporator work. This has been due primarily to low solution velocity and local overheating. The successful use of the Peeples evaporator in the concentration of a wide variety of raw materials—milk, tannin extract, tomato pulp, whole fruit products and, finally, sulphite liquor—has demonstrated that the adoption of the fundamental principle recognized by the inventor—high solution pressure and rapid flow through heaters that form units separate from the evaporation chambers—is likely to find wide application.

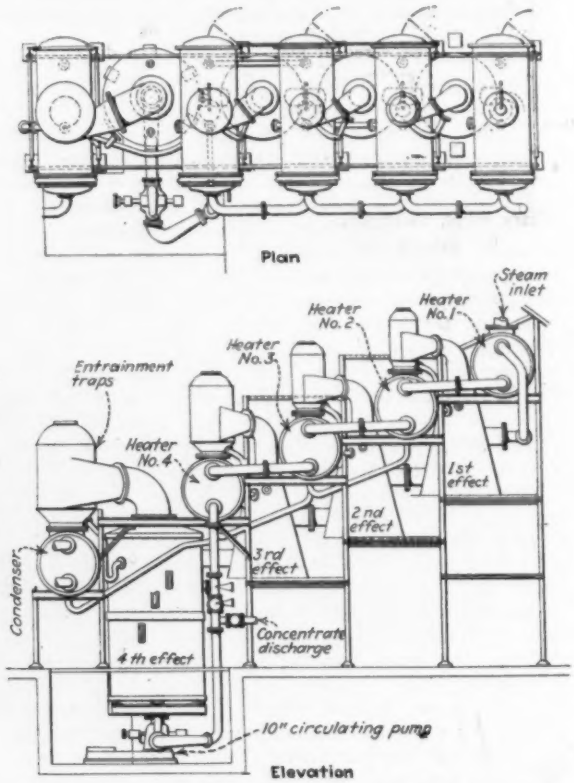


Fig. 1

General View of Peebles Quadruple Effect Evaporator.

The new quadruple-effect evaporator plant to be described, now in successful operation at a sulphite pulp plant in the Sierra Nevadas, was designed by D. D. Peebles, of Eureka, Calif. It is characterized by evidence of unusual attention to detail. The general arrangement is shown in Fig 1. The unit is being operated on the batch system, the raw liquor entering and mixing with the circulating liquor in a large expansion chamber (fourth effect), which drains to a 10-inch Cameron centrifugal pump. The delivery from this goes through heaters Nos. 4, 3, 2 and 1, in series, passing from the last mentioned heater into the first

* Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, December 25, 1925.

effect expansion chamber, then to the second- and third-effect chambers, and back to the fourth.

Heater No. 1 is supplied with fresh and exhaust steam, the condensate from which goes back to the boilers. The vapor from the first effect chamber passes to an entrainment trap (draining back into the chamber), thence around the tubes in heater No. 2; the condensate passes to heater No. 3 which, in turn, takes the vapor from the second-effect chamber, connecting in similar fashion to a drained entrainment trap. The vapor from the fourth-effect passes into the largest of the entrainment traps, which is placed above a cold water condenser, and connected in turn with two Rado-jets, for the removal of non-condensed vapors. These units, made by the Wheeler Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia, are of the two-stage type, of non-corrodable metal, each capable of removing 25 lb vapor per hour at 70 deg. C., and maintaining a vacuum of 1½ in., absolute. The steam consumption totals 1,000 lb. per hour for the two pumps. The potential energy is converted into high velocity energy by expansion, a steam jet entraining the vapor. The mixture is then delivered at high velocity into a diffuser, where the high velocity energy is reconverted into pressure energy, and the pressure of the vapor correspondingly raised. The operation of this apparatus will be appreciated by reference to the accompanying line drawing (Fig. 5) illustrating a pump cut through a vertical center line.

Live steam enters at *L*, passes through vertical piping to an auxiliary valve, through a strainer cage and through expansion nozzles that deliver across a chamber connected with the condenser. Entrainment of vapors occurs, the mixture passing into a diffuser, from which it is discharged, at high absolute pressure, into a double chamber connecting with the second-stage suction chambers. Concurrently, steam is also delivered and escapes into this chamber through annular nozzles. The vapor and steam from the first stage is thereby carried into a diffuser, where it is compressed to atmospheric pressure, to be delivered into a casing connected with the discharge.

The constructional features of the evaporation plant, which was fabricated at the E. M. O'Donnell Copper Works, San Francisco, are of interest. The heaters and evaporation chambers are lined with 2½-in. acid-resisting tile, with phosphor-bronze sleeve connections and fittings. The fourth-effect chamber, which consists essentially of a cylinder, 7 ft. in diameter and 14 ft. 6 in.

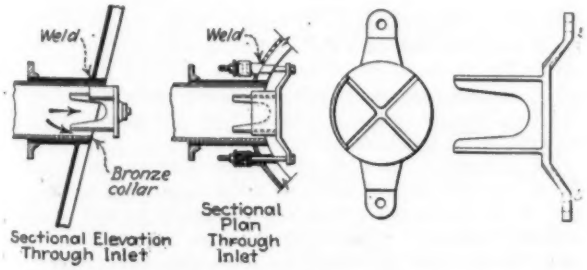


FIG. 2

Detail of Baffle Valve Between Expansion Chambers.

high, is provided with three 2x10-in. sight glasses in the side and two 3½-in. diameter sight glasses on the top.

The first-, second- and third-effect chambers are in the form of circular cones, arranged with bottoms sloping toward the exit, and are all of the same dimensions. Each is provided with two 3½-in. diameter sight glasses. Into each drains the liquor from the entrainment trap that takes the vapor from that chamber. A special baffle valve, of bronze, has been designed for the purpose of regulating the flow of liquor from one evaporation chamber to the next, and thereby maintaining the correct level in each. This consists (see details, Fig. 2) of a depressed disk with cross webs, the exterior dimension of the smaller part of which is ⅛ in. less in diameter than the bronze collar that lines the pipe connecting the chambers, in which it is therefore free to move in a horizontal direction. The liquor

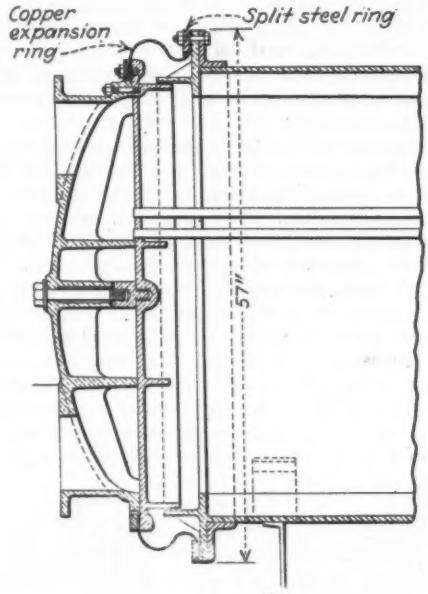


FIG. 3

Details of Copper Expansion Ring to Heaters and Condensers.

passes between three out of four of the spaces between the webs—the top quarter being blanked—impinges against the depressed disk and is scattered downwards and sideways. Adjustment of flow is made by means of two bolts with appropriate stuffing boxes, which pass through the shell of the chamber, the heads of which hold at the correct distance the lugs of the baffle valve.

The cold water condenser is a duplicate of the four heaters, all being lined with acid-resisting tile and provided with bronze heads. The copper tubes in each, of an internal diameter of 1 in., are 8 ft. long. A characteristic feature of operation is the absence of evaporation while the liquor is in contact with the heating surfaces. A constructional detail of interest is the provision of a special type of copper expansion joint (Fig 3), which can be renewed without removal of the tubes from the shell. The entrainment traps and connecting piping are of copper, all the interior surfaces having been given a lead wash. Recording instruments are to be used for the control and registration of vacuum and temperature, and a steel grating and stairway is to be erected to facilitate inspection. Typical vacuum reading on the gages above the entrainment traps are, respectively, (1) 23½ in.; (2) 20 in.; (3) 17 in.; (4) 5 inch. Circulating pump pressure is maintained at about 25 lb.

Burning the Concentrated Liquor

Sulphite-liquor solids have a fuel value of about 8,000 B.t.u. per pound, but the burning of the concentrated liquor was more or less of an experiment. During the time of my visit to the plant, late in September, the boilers were fired each with three fuel-oil atomizers and two sulphite-liquor atomizers. At first some mechanical trouble resulted when an attempt was made to carry concentration to a high degree. The circulating pump proved to be inadequately powered for the higher load, and a few instances of nozzle chokage and minor explosions occurred

at the boilers. With a solution of 55 per cent solids or thereabouts, however, operation was smooth.

Improvement in the efficiency of boiler operation was sought, however, and Mr. Peebles decided to try displacing part of the water in the concentrated liquor with fuel oil. In an experiment, eight barrels of this was taken into the system during the evaporation of a batch, the result being a uniform emulsion that gave complete satisfaction. To minimize condensate contamination, the oil is now added during the final stages of concentration. This innovation permits the evaporation of more water from the liquor, without decrease in the fluidity of the fuel resulting, which has a lower kindling point than the straight sulphite liquor.

Final adjustments will insure steady operation of the plant throughout the twenty-four hours and the more efficient utilization of waste heat. Largely because of freedom from interruption, the capacity of the unit is more than sufficient for present purposes; and all the liquor from the digesters—60,000 gal. or so per 24 hr.—can be evaporated in two batches of 6 to 8 hr. apiece. Original solid content of the liquor averages 4 to 5 per cent; final solids, 55 to 60 per cent. The exhaust steam used, which comes from a uniflow engine operated at 10 lb. back pressure, constitutes what is available from this source after the paper machines have absorbed what is needed for drying. Recent reports show a decrease in the consumption of fuel oil used to operate the entire plant, thereby indicating that the evaporator is an economical addition to the equipment. From

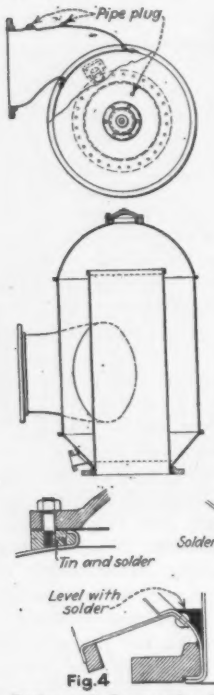


Fig.4

Design and Construction Details of Entrainment Traps.

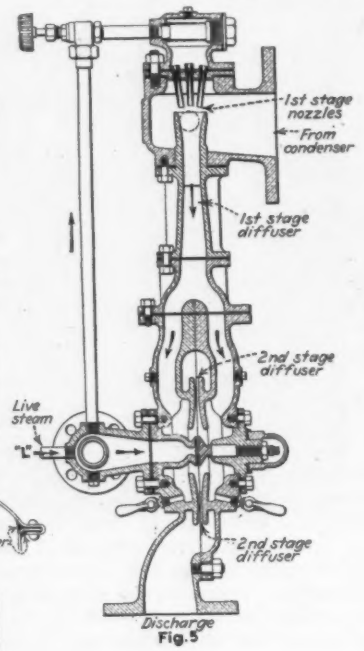


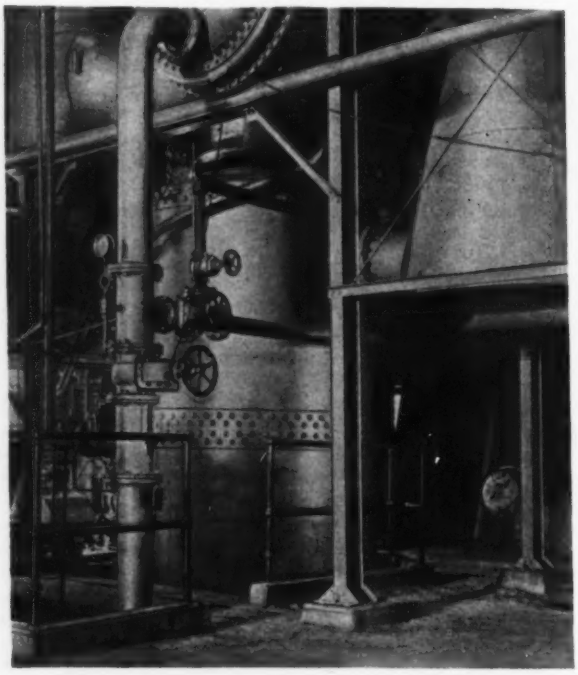
Fig.5

Cross Section of Pump Used for Removal of Vapor.

present indications it would seem that a mixture of 640 gal. fuel oil and 3,000 gal. concentrated liquor forms a desirable liquid fuel for the boilers. It is planned to effect further heat economies in the plant by the installation of a fifth heater, through which will pass the relief gases and liquors from the digesters. The ash from the boilers has an alkaline reaction. It consists of minute, exploded globules. with a bulk specific gravity of 0.13. The utilization of this is a minor research problem now receiving consideration.

Disposition of Acid Condensate

The condensate from the evaporator has a distinctly acid reaction, which prohibits its use for many purposes that would otherwise be suggested. Neutralization by means of leaching through a bed of ash from the boilers was considered; but its utilization in the acid plant was obviously more logical. However, an objection to this proposal was seen in the fact that the quantity of condensate produced was far beyond requirements. It is probable that the problem will be solved in the following manner: The major amount of acid-forming gas is released in the early stages of concentration of the liquor, but contamination of the condensate continues so long as fresh liquor is being added. A storage tank will be provided, connected with the expansion chamber above the pump. A valve in this line will be cracked at a certain stage of concentration, so that a small flow of partly concentrated liquor is sent to temporary storage.



FOURTH EFFECT CHAMBER WITH PIPING (LARGE) FROM PUMP TO HEATER AND FRESH LIQUOR SUPPLY PIPING (SMALL) TO CHAMBER.

While fresh liquor, needed to make a batch of concentrate, is being added to the unit, the condensate will be fairly strongly acid. This is to be cooled and sent to the acid plant. Thereafter, the semi-concentrated liquor in the storage vat will be fed back into the system, the amount of acid in the condensate resulting being insufficient to cause trouble.

No accident or set-back of moment that would indicate a failure to anticipate the result of effect from cause in the solution of so complicated a problem— mechanical as well as chemical—has occurred. Five copper tubes in the condenser broke away cleanly from the head, for some unexplained cause. As the temperature range is small in this unit, it is possible that vibration, from the circulating pump, was responsible. Frequent examination of the tubes in the heaters shows no corrosion and very little accretion after several weeks of operation, which is eloquent testimony in favor of the soundness of the high-velocity principle recognized as a fundamental in evaporator practice. A slight accretion is found to occur at the ends of the tubes, which is probably due to sluggish movement caused by eddying; but, as these ends do not contact with heating surfaces, no trouble results. It seems probable, therefore, that tube cleaning will be a perfunctory operation, involving a negligible loss of time.

Current Paper Trade Literature

Abstracts of Articles and Notes of Papermaking Inventions Compiled by the Committee on Abstracts of Literature of the Technical Association of the Paper Making Industry

CLARENCE J. WEST, CHAIRMAN

Dyes and Dyeing

Alum in the Beater Coloring of Sized Pulp. W. C. Holmes. Am. Dyestuff Rep.; Paper Making 44, 201-202 (May, 1925). A discussion of the effects of alum in dyeing with basic, acid and direct dyes.—A. P.-C.

"N" Mordant. A. Beyer. T. I. B. A. 3, 457-467 (May 1925). "N" Mordant is a whitish, crystalline mass, easily soluble in hot water, but which is not perfectly homogeneous. It consists of a series of complex organic acids, the most soluble of which is the most reactive. Heated above 100° C. it is converted into an insoluble and inactive anhydride. It acts as a dibasic acid forming insoluble salts with potash with ammonia, and with all substituted ammonias, including amino and imino compounds. The precipitates or lakes which it gives with dyes having an ammonia function are fast to water, acid, lime, and especially to light. They are resistant to the action of potassium chlorate, but affected by acid reducing agents, and should not be used in iron containers in presence of acid. It is claimed to be particularly suitable for obtaining fast to light colors on blotting paper without impairing the absorption of the paper.—A. P.-C.

Paper Colors and Color Testing. M. Favier. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 3, 51-55 (July 16, 1925). Brief description of the properties of acid, basic, easin, direct, sulphur and pigment dyes, with brief notes on the more important dyes of each group.—A. P.-C.

Paper Dyeing. Scottish Dyes, Ltd. Eng. pat. 233,382. Colors possessing great fastness to light can be dyed on paper by the use of aminoanthraquinones. According to one method, two kilos of bleached sulphite are stirred with two liters of water and dyed with 20 g. of a 10 per cent past of 1-amino, 2-methyl-anthraquinone. The contents of the dye pot are well stirred for half an hour, 50 g. of resin size are added, and after stirring for 15 min. an addition of 60 g. of olum is made and contents stirred for 15 min. This gives orange shades. Other combinations of the aminoanthraquinones can be employed for the production of numerous shades. Mixtures of bleached sulphite, and cotton and linen rags can be dyed in the same way, and china clay can be added for loading.—A. P.-C.

Filling and Coating Materials and Processes

Baryta Coating for Different Photographic Emulsions. Th. Bentzen. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 21, 43-45 (May 21, 1925) Formulas are given for baryta coating and for sensitive emulsions for printing out papers.—A. P.-C.

Fillers and Ash in Paper. Ch. Groud. Rev. Univ. Papeterie 8, No. 77, 12-14 (May, 1925). Brief discussion of the properties of various fillers, of their determination by incineration of the paper, and of the effect of the ash content of the fiber.—A. P.-C.

Asbestine and Its Application in Paper and Board Manufacture. E. Belani. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 651-657 (May 23, 1925). The mining and uses of asbestine in the paper industry are described and illustrated. Asbestine has the following approximate composition: 46.5 per cent SiO_2, 12.6 per cent Al_2O_3, trace of Fe_2O_3, 14.6 per cent CaO, 0.8 per cent moisture. It is superior to other fillers in removing pitch troubles from sulphite pulp.—J. L. P.

Coating Paper. L. M. Perry assignor to Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co. U. S. pat. 1,508,720, Sept. 16, 1924. The invention is characterized by the use of a certain proportion of an insoluble metallic salt of a fatty acid, such as zinc stearate. It is first made into a paste with water, and some sulphonated oil, such as Turkey red oil, is preferably added to make the paste smoother. About 1.25 to 3 per cent of dry zinc stearate is used in the coating mixture. The method of application and finishing is carried out as usual. Troubles due to incomplete emulsification, separation and variations in quality of wax, and to the use of alkali required to saponify the wax are claimed to be eliminated.—A. P.-C.

Paper Coating Machine. J. Marschall. Eng. pat. 231,180. Paper for wrapping up chocolate, etc., is coated on both sides with a layer of collodon, celluloid, or the like, in which metal powder is embedded.—A. P.-C.

Frothing and Pin Holes in Coated Papers. A. Verrill and E. Sutermeister. Paper Ind. 7, 393-396 (June, 1925). A discussion of the properties of froth, the more common causes of foaming, and the use of foam reducers.—A. P.-C.

Machine for Bestrewing or Coating Webs or Sheets of Paper with Bronze or the Like. C. Eckert. U. S. pat. 1,527,676, Feb. 24, 1925. According to U. S. pat. 1,466,821 of Sept. 4, 1923, the bronze or other substance, in powdered form, falls into a chamber containing rapidly rotating blades which consist of frames covered with gauze and which distribute the powder evenly over the sheet passing through the lower part of the chamber. The present patent provides thin wires for guiding the paper into and through the chamber between fine wires so disposed as not to interfere with completely covering the paper. On emerging from the chamber the paper is guided by fine wires or cords or small rolls in such a manner that nothing of the bronze is rubbed off before the coated paper is delivered into the discharge table of the machine.—A. P.-C.

Fillers. Janata. Papierfabr. 23, 381-385 (June 14, 1925). A general discussion of fillers for paper stock. The subjects enumerated are: Relations between filler and fiber in the beater, and on various types of machine wires; filler losses and their prevention; behavior of different fibers towards fillers; influence of filler on properties of paper; and desirable and undesirable properties. —J. L. P.

Dry Satin White and Process of Making Same. H. V. Dunham. U. S. pat. 1,523,182, Jan. 13, 1925. Satin white paste is mixed with glucose, dextrin, glue, Turkey red oil or other water-soluble substance which causes the dried product when again mixed with water to form a smooth paste free from hard lumps and grains.—A. P.-C.

Drying

Drying Coated Paper. G. D. Harris, assignor to Industrial Drier Corp. U. S. pat. 1,518,580, Dec. 9, 1924; Eng. pat. 231,544. In this apparatus for drying, oxidizing, or conditioning, the material is suspended in festoons in a drying chamber, and the drying, oxidizing and conditioning medium is directed downwards upon the material during its travel through the chamber. The object is to reduce the floor space to a minimum and increase the speed and capacity of the drier. With this object the drying atmosphere is recirculated by means of recirculating compartments, the outlets of which are spaced apart longitudinally of the chamber. The air is directed downwards on the material through a series of ports extending lengthwise of the material and spaced apart transversely. The festoon carriers are arranged in series and the paper is delivered from one to the other while it is

moving through the chamber. Means are provided for confining the downward flow of air within the limits of the web for substantially its whole depth. The air is fed in separate streams downwards in contact with the web, the separate streams being heated in separate compartments to progressively increasing temperatures, and being fed into contact with different portions of the web according to the varying moisture content of the sheet. —A. P.-C.

Instrument for Automatic Determination of Moisture in Paper on the Machine. A. R. Harvey. U. S. pats. 1,509,869, Sept. 30, 1924, and 1,508,516, Sept. 16, 1924. No. 1,509,869. The paper is passed around an electrically heated roll to which is supplied a constant and known quantity of heat. Two smaller rolls are provided, one just before the other just after the heating roll, around both of which the paper is passed, and which are provided with thermo-couples connected to a millivoltmeter or potentiometer calibrated to read directly in terms of per cent moisture contained in the paper. The operation of the instrument depends on the fact that the difference in the temperature between the two small rolls will vary according to the heat capacity (or specific) of the wet sheet of paper, which in turn depends on the moisture content of the sheet. The millivoltmeter or potentiometer may be of the recording type. When the heating and temperature measuring elements are combined respectively in single rolls, the resulting moisture content indication will be the mean content across the full width of the sheet. By breaking up the rolls into several sections arranged end to end, each with separate indicating means, the moisture content at different points of the sheet, e. g., at the middle and at each edge, can be obtained separately. Instead of supplying a constant amount of heat to the heating roll and measuring the resultant rise in temperature of the paper, the rise in temperature might be kept constant, and the heat input required to obtain this given rise measured by suitable means. No. 1,508,516. The essential difference between this and U. S. pat. 1,509,869 is that the difference in temperature between the first small roll and the heating roll is measured, the second small roll acting merely as an idler roll to insure better contact of the web with the heating roll. The difference in temperature for a given moisture content is greater and therefore smaller differences in moisture content can be accurately measured. A temperature-controlling mechanism is incorporated into the circuit from the thermo-couple to the indicating or recording apparatus so as to prevent excessive rise in the temperature of the heating roll when a break occurs.—A. P.-C.

Paper Machine Drier. J. E. Alexander. Eng. pat. 228,700, Feb. 12, 1925. The paper web is dried by passing through a housing containing heating units which are controlled automatically so as to maintain graduated temperatures in the housing and so as to dry the material uniformly during its travel. The automatic controlling means are formed by suitable thermostats. The housing is divided into compartments which are separated from one another by slotted partitions and the felt or screen carrying the sheet passes through the slots.—A. P.-C.

Method of Drying Paper. R. Marx. Eng. pat. 230,728. Air is blown against the sheet as it passes from one drier to the next, the temperature of the air being slightly higher than that of the sheet to prevent cooling of the latter between the drying rolls. The temperature of the different blasts varies according to the temperature of the sheet at the different points.—A. P.-C.

Paper Machine Drier. C. S. Christie and E. A. Potter. U. S. pat. 1,524,507, Jan. 27, 1925. The main objects of the invention are: To dispense with the use of drier felts; to utilize otherwise waste heat from the drier rolls to heat air drawn from the machine room for the purpose of drying the paper; and to simultaneously dry both sides of the sheet by direct application of the web to the drier rolls and by currents of heated air flowing longitudinally off some of the drier rolls. The sheet is threaded through the driers by wrapping the tail end of the web around the ropes of the automatic back tender. The driers are completely enclosed by extending the side walls of the hood down to the floor, movable panels or doors being provided to give access to the driers when necessary. Air is drawn from the machine room into conduits in close proximity to the ends of the driers, which heats it considerably, and the heated air is discharged at the side of the pockets formed by the sheet and the lower tier of drying rolls. —A. P.-C.

Paper Machine Drier. R. H. Wyld. U. S. pat. 1,521,223, Dec. 30, 1924. Steam under a pressure of 5 to 10 lb. per sq. in. is passed consecutively through a number of drier rolls, so that approximately equal quantities of the steam will be condensed in each of the rolls. If desired, additional steam can be introduced into the second roll. The steam is distributed in each drier roll by means of stationary, horizontal, perforated pipes, which are located close to the inner surface of the roll along the portion that is in contact with the travelling paper web. Each horizontal distributing pipe is provided with a cylindrically curved guard plate extending in advance of the pipe, so as to feed the steam adjacent to and confined against the inner surface of the roll. A lip is also carried by each horizontal distributing pipe, which helps to divert the condensed steam into a pan or trough, whence it is drawn off by means of a suction pump. Around the portion of the roll which is in contact with the paper is an external curved guard plate, which is supported on a hot air pipe from which a current of heated air is discharged into the space between the drier and guard plate to carry off the moisture evaporated from the sheet.—A. P.-C.

Paper Machine Suction Box. M. Wenzel. U. S. pat. 1,518,116, Dec. 2, 1924. The invention relates to suction boxes in which the upper longitudinal portion is provided with rolls for carrying the machine wire out of frictional contact with any part of the box, thereby lessening the wear on the wire. The stationary walls of the suction box, extending along the length of the rolls, are in close proximity to but not in contact with the latter, the space being adjusted so that the water drawn into it will effectively prevent the entrance of air into the suction box.—A. P.-C.

Method of and Means for Drying Paper. A. H. White, assignor to International Paper Co., U. S. pat 1,525,483, Feb. 10, 1925. A series of hollow, concave, sheet metal domes are provided over the upper tier of driers, the adjacent edges of the domes being preferably connected to one another. The moisture laden air rising from the drier rolls into the domes is removed continuously by means of one or more suction pumps connected to the domes. The air collecting domes are situated beneath the upper stretch of the upper drier felt, and the latter is therefore effectively protected from the accumulation of moisture which generally occurs when it is subjected to contact with the moisture laden air. (This system is in use at the Three Rivers mill of International Paper Co. and is said to be giving satisfaction.)—A. P.-C.

Drive for Paper Machine Driers. H. S. Ferguson, assignor to Great Northern Paper Co. U. S. pat. 1,522,293, Jan. 6, 1925. A driving shaft is placed midway between and co-extensive with the banks of driers. Worms are fixed to this shaft which mesh independently with worm gears fixed to each one of the drier rolls. If the driers of the upper tier are placed directly over those of the lower tier, a single worm is sufficient to drive each pair of driers; while if the driers are staggered in the usual manner a separate worm is required for each drier roll. The worms are given a high pitch to give greater efficiency. The worms and gears are preferably enclosed in a casing and submerged in oil. The advantages of this drive are: Greater mechanical efficiency, comparative freedom from noise, reduction in back-lash between the remote driers of the section, and decreased strain on the driving gears.—A. P.-C.

Apparatus for Drying Pulp Products. D. M. Sutherland, Jr. U. S. pat. 1,506,789, Sept. 2, 1924. The pulp or board is carried by an endless wire cloth between a fixed, hollow "bed" and a movable hollow "platen," both of which can be suitably heated, as by hot air, steam, etc. To permit ready escape of the moisture from the

upper surface of the board one or more layers of wire cloth are applied to the upper surface of the movable platen. When the sheet or slab of board has been brought over the lower heating element, the wire cloth is stopped and the upper heated element or "platen" lowered on to the sheet long enough to dry it to the required degree. If several units are used in series, the board is dried in successive steps, a portion of the water being removed in each unit.—A. P. C.

Paper Specialties

Bonds, Ledgers and Fine Papers. W. D. Somerville. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 23, 55-57 (June 4, 1925); Paper Mill 49, No. 23, 14, 58-60 (June 6, 1925); Paper Ind. 7, 455-459 (June, 1925). Brief discussion of some of the troubles encountered in the manufacture of fine grades: dirt, finishing, conditioning, broke in the finishing room, inspection and sorting.—A. P.-C.

Safety Paper. Papierfabrik Koslin. Ger. pat. 412,381. Papierfabr. 23, 375 (June 7, 1925). Two sheets are couched together, between which is placed finely divided material.—J. L. P.

Effect of Temperature and Time of Storage on Physical Properties of Undeveloped Brown Print Paper. T. D. Jarrell and F. P. Veitch. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 20, 56-57 (May 14, 1925). Undeveloped brown print paper can be kept at 35 to 40° F. for at least five months without any deterioration in strength. The folding endurance of well made, all rag, brown print paper is decreased about 30 per cent when stored two weeks at 55 to 60° F., about 45 per cent when stored for the same period at 70° F., and about 80 per cent when stored for two weeks at 86° F. As the period of storing the undeveloped coated paper at these temperatures is prolonged, the folding endurance and bursting strength progressively decrease.—A. P.-C.

Manufacture of Blotting Paper. Hugo Steinhilber. Ger pat. 412,454. Papierfabr. 23, 375 (June 7, 1925). Moist esparto and other grasses are cooked with steam under pressure, disintegrated in a beater, and the resulting stock washed free from incrustations and other impurities in the manufacture of blotting paper. Color may be added to the stock in the beater if desired.—J. L. P.

Filter Mass. G. Bonnet. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 22, 47-48 (May 28, 1925). Description of the special properties required for this material and of its manufacture, indicating the precautions to be taken to get the desired results.—A. P.-C.

Tissue Paper Machine. L. E. Milkey. U. S. pat. 1,514,556, No. 4, 1924. The essential characteristic of the invention lies in bringing the wire in contact with the upper press roll, so that the moist sheet is transferred directly on to the press roll without the use of an intermediate felt. A blast is provided to blow the sheet from the wire on to the roll, if necessary. The top press roll may be heated, thereby facilitating water removal from the sheet at the press. If the paper is to be creped, this is carried out by means of a doctor blade which is used to scrape the sheet free from the surface of the upper press roll. This arrangement is claimed to eliminate practically all possibility of a break at the wet end, irrespective of the speed at which the machine is run, and also of reducing steam consumption at the driers due to greater water removal at the press.—A. P.-C.

Method of Making Creped Paper. A. E. Cofrin. U. S. pat. 1,509,418, Sept. 12, 1924. The paper to be creped is formed and dried in the usual manner, but instead of being wound and stored till ready for use, it is creped directly, in full width, by moistening, passing over a creping plate or doctor, and then drying again. It is finally slit and wound as required.—A. P.-C.

Manufacture of Stamped, Shaped and Colored Parchment Paper. Wilhelm Lorch and Kasper Mueller. Ger. pat. 412,236. Papier fabr. 23, 376 (June 7, 1925). Paper from the parchmentizing bath, while in the wet condition, is stamped, shaped and colored.—J. L. P.

Method of Printing and Giving a Parchmentized Effect to Paper. E. L. Braun, assignor to Great American Art Mfg. Co. U. S. pat. 1,531,231, Mar. 24, 1925. Printed paper is treated, on the unprinted side, with a solution of albolene and oil of white rose and a varnish of gum dammar dissolved in xylene is applied to the printed side.—A. P.-C.

Concentration of Spent Sulphuric Acid from Parchmentizing Plants. M. Serve-Briquet. Pulp & Paper 23, 695-696 (June 25, 1925). Brief outline of the disadvantages of the pan concentrators with a description of the Kestner acid evaporator and discussion of its merits.—A. P.-C.

Insulating Material. Some facts concerning papers and press boards. Pulp & Paper 23, 669-670 (June 18, 1925). A brief survey of recent improvements in the use of these materials for the insulation of electric machinery.—A. P.-C.

Rubberized Paper. K. L. Moses. Eng. pat. 230,994. A porous paper is impregnated with rubber latex or with a solution of rubber in a suitable solvent, and the impregnated material is dried. It is claimed that the resulting product is remarkably tough, difficult to tear, very flexible, has a high folding resistance and holds stitches as well as some fabrics. It retains its toughness even when saturated with water, and it can be used for many of the purposes for which woven or knitted fabric is now commonly employed.—A. P.-C.

Pulp Board. Agasote Millboard Co. Eng. pat. 233,965. This improved board is strengthened by mixing montan wax with the pulp, in proportion of 30 to 50 per cent of wax. Board so made has great tensile and transverse strength, is waterproof and very dielectric. It can be used for various purposes, such as roofing material, stair treads, etc.—A. P.-C.

Greaseproof Packages. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 2, 32, 34 (July 9, 1925). Methods of testing are described and results of commercial greaseproof papers and boards are given. A study of the grease resistance of silicated board carried out by painting manila lined news boards with various thicknesses of silicate showed that to render board greaseproof to a useful degree by coating with silicate it is necessary to apply so heavy a coating that the resulting product is unduly thick, can be prepared only with difficulty, and is too brittle and readily broken to be of practical value. Thinly coated boards, such as have been commonly used, are completely penetrated almost at once. Tests of various samples of dry waxed paper showed them to be of no value whatever as grease resistant material.—A. P.-C.

Safety Papers. Todd Protectograph Co. Eng. pat. 232,246. Benzidine, tolidine, dianisidine, and their salts, characterized generally by a molecular arrangement known as di-phenyl linking, are added to the stock in the beater, or to the sizing, or the paper is impregnated with a solution thereof in the production of safety papers for checks, drafts, etc. Thirty pounds of dianisidine sulphate to a ton of pulp is mentioned, and such substances may be produced in the paper itself by impregnating first with the acetate and then passing the treated web through a solution of an acid or salt, such as sulphuric acid or sodium sulphate.—A. P.-C.

Rubberized Paper. Rubber Latex Research Corp. Eng. pat. 234,245. Latex stabilized with ammonia is applied to one side of the paper and allowed to impregnate it almost to the other side. The paper is dried so as to solidify the latex solids, which are subsequently vulcanized.—A. P.-C.

Safety Paper and Process of Making It. C. F. Sammet, assignor to Crane & Co. U. S. pats, 1,535,861, 1,535,862, 1,535,863 (Apr. 28, 1925). No. 1,535,861. An insoluble salt of benzidine, such as benzidine sulphate, is incorporated into the paper during manufacture. No. 1,535,862 specifies diphenylamine sulphate. No. 1,535,863 specifies treating the surface of the paper with tolidine, dianisidine, benzidine, or other "colorless insoluble benzidine material."—A. P.-C.

Composition for Hardening and Preserving Paper. W. E. Oliver. U. S. pat. 1,537,960 (May 19, 1925). Arrowroot is prepared with four times its amount of water and mixed with swelled gelatin and a small proportion of evaporated milk.—A. P.-C.

New Fire Preventive Treatment. R. A. Koelliker. Papierfabr. 23, 162-164 (June 18, 1925). The "Cellon" fire preventive treatment for paper and fibrous material is described. Cellon is a

liquid, is non-toxic, odorless, water soluble, and affects the properties of the sheet in no other way.—J. L. P.

Manufacture of Parchment Paper. F. Huth. Papierfabr. 23, 397-399 (June 21, 1925). The manufacture and uses of vegetable parchment paper are discussed from historical and practical standpoints.—J. L. P.

Miscellaneous

Paper Research Literature. VII (Revised). C. J. West and B. W. Scribner, Paper Trade J. 80, No. 21, 46-52 (May 21, 1925). A list of contributions by members of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1924, with brief abstracts.—A. P.-C.

Report On Pulp and Paper Course of Instruction of the German Technical Association. T. E. Blasweiler. Papier fabr. 23, 299-301 (May 3); 310-312 (May 10); 326-329 (May 17); 341-344 (May 24); 357-369 (May 31, 1925). Comprehensive abstracts of the following lectures, given under the auspices of the Berlin section of the German Society of Pulp and Paper Chemists and Engineers, Apr. 20-26, are enumerated; the technology of pulp and paper manufacture, A. Klein; experimental physics, Prof. Kurlbaum; physical chemistry, Prof. Eggert; organic, cellulose, and lignin chemistry, K. Hess; waste water, Fr. Graf; recent developments in digestion, bleaching and purification processes in pulp manufacture, C. G. Schwalbe heat and power, Prof. Josse; and paper testing, Prof. Korn.—J. L. P.

Stock Density, Water, and Losses in Paper Manufacture. Anon. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 586-587 (May 9, 1925). Comments on an article on page 489 (Apr. 18).—J. L. P.

Two-Sided Effects on Paper. Ivar Ekholm. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 25, 48 (June 18, 1925). Brief discussion of the causes of two-sided effects and of how to overcome them.—A. P.-C.

Application of the Theory of Dispersion to the Study of the Variation in Weight of Papers. H. Micoud. Pulp & Paper 23, 573-576 (May 28, 1925). An explanation of the theory of dispersion, together with three examples taken from actual manufacturing practice showing how it can be used to control variations in weight of the paper as it is delivered to the consumer.—A.P.-C.

Water Requirement for Pulp Mills. A. Klein. Zellstoff U. Papier 5, 171 (May 1925). The approximate quantities of water required per ton of manufactured pulp by Canadian and American pulp mills are: groundwood, 21,000 gals.; unbleached sulphite, 60,000 gals.; bleached sulphite, 80,000 gals,; and bleached soda pulp, 100,000 gals. The percentage distribution of the water used in the different processes is also given.—J. L. P.

Paper Deinking Process. L. E. Granton. Fr. pat. 587,716. After pulping in water containing substances with an alkaline reaction, printed paper is agitated with a suspension of mineral substances having detergent properties, such as soapstone, talc, china clay, fuller's earth, kieselguhr, or silica powder, which have been rendered partly or totally colloidal by grinding and treating with casein, gelatin, glue, albumin, gum arabic, gum tragacanth, starch, dextrin or similarly acting substances.—A.P.-C.

Report of Superintendents' Educational Committee. R. W. Jenkins. Paper Trade J. 80, No. 24, 53-54 (June 11, 1925). —A survey of ideas and plans for training future paper makers.—A.P.-C.

Papermaking Problems. H. H. Latimer. Paper Mill 49, No. 23, 20, 24 (June 6, 1925). A brief discussion of a few of the many problems encountered in the manufacture of paper.—A. P.-C.

Use of Colored Indicators and Their Application to the Determination of the Hydrogen Ion Concentration of Solutions. Papier 28, 531-538 (May, 1925). A detailed description of the method of using colored indicators for determining hydrogen ion concentration.—A. P.-C.

New Acid-Resisting Material. J. H. West. Chem. Age. (London) 12, 522 (May 30, 1925). "Prodorite" consists of a concrete using a specially hardened pitch as a binder, together with graded acid-resisting mineral aggregate. It is somewhat more brittle than cement concrete, but is equal to the latter in compressive and tensile strengths. It can be cast into any form and reinforced like ordinary concrete. It is quite rigid, and is not permanently deflected, even when kept loaded at 60° to 70° C. It is completely resistant to all dilute acid, to concentrated hydrochloric acid, to nitric acid up to 30 per cent in the cold, to sulphuric acid up to 70 per cent in the cold and up to 40% at 100° C.—A. P.-C.

Removal of Waste Water from Paper and Pulp Mills and Its Purification. Fr. Graf. Papierfabr. 23, 349-353 (May 31, 1925). An address in which the removal of industrial waste waters, especially from pulp and paper mills, and their purification, is discussed.—J. L. P.

Studies on Celluloid. Katsumoto Atsuki. J. Faculty Eng. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 15, 56-108, 117-192 (1924); 15, 281-316 (1925); 16, 19-46 (1924); Zellstoff U. Papier 5, 166-168 (May, 1925). Abstracts of several articles on celluloid researches. See C. A. 18, 2248 (1924); 19, 727-728, 1055, 1626 (1925).—J. L. P.

Process of Manufacturing Pure Cellulose from Wood. J. M. Leaver and E. S. Humboldt, assignors to Pacific Lumber Co. U. S. pat. 1,528,218, Mar. 3, 1925. Sequoia or other highly impregnated wood is leached to remove extractive matter, treated with dilute nitric acid, washed, and then further treated with dilute nitric acid and washed.—A. P.-C.

Digestion of Wood Chips with Nitric Acid. Paul Krais. Ger. pat. 395,192; addition to 391,713. Papierfabr. 23,363 (May 31, 1925). The raw material in chip form, is given a preliminary cooking treatment in a very dilute alkali or alkaline-earth liquor, then with dilute nitric acid at the cooking temperature, and finally the material is immersed in a hot soda solution or milk of lime. —J. L. P.

Paper Pulp Manufacture. C. Nebrich. Eng. pat. 229,853, Mar. 5, 1925. The wood is preliminarily broken by "boiling chemically," and while the operation continues filling materials are added and ground with the wood, so that finally a pulp mixture is formed ready for the paper machine.—A. P.-C.

Heating Pulp Digesters with Forced Circulation. E. Morterud. U. S. pat. 1,529,204, Mar. 10, 1925. The digesting liquor is circulated in films, sprays, or drops in the steam space of the digester so as to obtain proper condensation of the steam on the liquid surfaces without causing shocks.—A. P.-C.

Interesting Paper From Japan. Pulp & Paper 23, 786-788 (July 16, 1925). Brief description of the method of manufacturing of the principal grades made in Japan.—A. P.-C.

Method of Treating Papermaking Fibers. J. A. DeCew. U.S. pat 1,532,579 (Apr. 7, 1925). Papermaking fibers to be used in slack-sized paper are rendered more astringent by bringing them, before or during the papermaking process, into contact with an aqueous solution of calcium sulphate containing more calcium sulphate than natural mill water, but not sufficient to act as a filler for paper.—A. P.-C.

Meeting the Growing Demand for Efficient Methods of Handling Material. H. J. Payne. Paper Ind. 7, 581-584 (July 1925). A discussion of the advantages of storage battery truck and tractor equipment and of its possible applications in pulp and paper mills.—A. P.-C.

Pulp and Paper Making in the South. J. D. Rue. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 3, 59-64 (July 16, 1925). Brief review of the history of pulp and paper making in the United States, with an outline of the present status of the industry in the southern states and discussion of its future possibilities.—A. P.-C.

Papermakers' Convention at Hamburg. E. Opfermann and others. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 789-791 (June 27); Papierfabr. 23, 413-416 (June 28); Zellstoff U. Papier 5, 253-255 (July, 1925). A report of the technical meetings at the paper makers' convention, Hamburg, Germany. Abstracts of the papers are given.—J. L. P.

Institute for Cellulose Chemistry at the Technical University, Darmstadt, Germany. K. G. Jonas. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 877-882 (July 18); Papierfabr. 23, 467-470 (July 19, 1925). The objects and problems of the Institute for Cellulose Chemistry at Darmstadt are outlined in an address. The educational systems of Germany and America are compared.—J. L. P.

Section of the

COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY

Affiliated with

THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION

Conducted by THOS. J. BURKE, C.A., Sec-Treas

The Use of Scheduled Costs in Paper Mills*

By Mr. Harry D. Anderson, C. P. A., Scovell, Wellington & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. President and Members of the Cost Association: This sheaf of papers I have here doesn't mean a thing. (Laughter.) Your secretary when inviting me to speak to you, frankly told me that public accountants had proved rather disappointing as speakers, but in spite of that warning, here I am. If you become bored, you may leave, and when you have all departed, I will be through. (Laughter.)

On one of the buildings of the National Cash Register plant in Dayton, Ohio, is emblazoned in great letters, "We Progress by Change," and Mr. Patterson meant just that. He thought nothing of coming into the office in the morning and firing a dozen executives before 10 o'clock.

Fortunately there was a demand for Cash Register trained men in other industries and they took the tinware that Mr. Patterson had tied to them to other jobs and you and I know of scores of these canned cash register men who have made good. (Laughter.)

The point there is, that he wasn't hide-bound. He was willing to take a chance and change his men. We cost men must be willing to get the other fellow's viewpoint. We may disagree with him and be unable to make use of his ideas, but must listen to him with a reasonable amount of sympathy.

Exchange of Ideas an Excellent Plan

I think this exchange of ideas with men from other plants is an excellent plan, if you only act on some of these ideas. I strongly advise sectional meetings where you can discuss details and retain for the meetings of the Cost Association, the larger, more general discussions.

I am connected with the local chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants in Syracuse and last year we put on a program that was developed entirely from the experience of our own membership. We make it very easy for the members to take part, and it helped us a great deal. Now when we hold our meeting we have 15 or 20 members get right up on their feet and talk, and that you will agree, shows interest and you can well imagine that we benefit from it.

It is only in recent years that this question of scheduled, standard, standardized or predetermined costs has received serious attention and it is merely a development. My first connection with such a plan was back some eight years, and frankly I approached that installation with fear and trembling, although it ultimately proved successful.

I come to you today in a spirit of open-mindedness and I do not want to be understood as attempting to sell this plan for I cannot ally myself with those who claim for this method that it is the answer to all cost accounting ills.

What I am earnestly desirous of doing, is to give you as clear cut a presentation of this plan as I can, to paint some of its advantages, and disadvantages and its adaptability to the paper industry as a whole. I will be content if from this talk you obtain a sufficient insight into this plan, so that you can consider its advantages and its application to the individual conditions of the plant that you represent and be able to make a reasonably sound decision as to whether scheduled costs can be made useful to you.

Does It Pay?

The test that you must apply is: Will it work and does it pay?

I remember an answer given to one of the questions in one of Thomas A. Edison's famous questionnaires, "What is the difference between a microbe and a molecule?"

The answer was, "You'd be surprised." (Laughter.)

So perhaps we will be surprised to find that there is some difference between our present cost methods and what I will attempt to present as an application of scheduled costs.

I am not so sure that standard cost is not the better term as standard has come to mean a perfect something against which we measure other attainments and it is from this phase of this subject that I am sure we can find the most benefit.

Whether or not you use it, you are all familiar with the "Budget Cost System" as adopted by your Association, in 1921, and in that report on page 6 is this statement: "(1) The records are needed for operating and accounting purposes, and (2) for the calculating of selling prices."

It goes on: "Figures used for operating and accounting purposes should represent actual costs of materials consumed and normal conversion costs."

"While figures used for selling estimates should represent market prices of materials and anticipated conversion costs based on operating experience."

Almost a Standard

The budget part of your plan applied to conversion cost was almost a standard. It fell short in that it only determined the conversion rate per ton or per hour but did not arrive at standard output per hour, thus setting the standard or schedule for conversion cost.

Any one who adopted this budget plan has no need to apologize. He is getting good costs and as accurate as the records he maintains but now that he has the information on his actual costs, I will try to show how he can go a step further and with the aid of

* Address delivered at Convention of the Cost Association of the Paper Industry, at Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

scheduled costs add to the "news" value of his costs and increase his control.

Scheduled costs are an accompaniment to budgetary control or are merely the application of a detailed budget to our cost methods. Where our budget starts with sales quotas, refined down to units of output, we are concerned in scheduled costs with the unit of material and conversion, making proper allowance, of course, for waste.

If we operate on a budget, it makes our problem of scheduled costs one of tying in total sales quotas with a detailed output, at scheduled cost, to calculate a detailed cost of sales in our general budget.

Now we don't want to get too deeply into this discussion of budgets. There is some awesome propaganda about budgets, and there are applications of budgets that are wonderful to behold. I heard a man talk about a budget system which he had in his plant and he told how he sat down in his own home and figured out the budget on the basis of the sales dollar. In other words, on the sales dollar he would budget $50,000 this month for advertising, and so much for delivery, and so much for this, etc., and when that is spent, he is all through. (Laughter.)

Benefits Advocated and Obtained

If you agree with me that scheduled costs are merely detailed budgets, then we can look for them to give us those same benefits that are advocated and obtained from budgets; which are:

1—That we know before we start what our costs are to be.

2—That we know during the period how our costs compare with the schedule or budget.

3—That we learn promptly the "why" of their variance.

It seems to me that is what we need in a nutshell. We state what the cost is to be, and if in operation it varies from that predetermination, then "How much is it off?" And *why* is it off?

When our costs do this for us I am sure that they are doing more than the usual run of cost systems. I am convinced that, as cost men, we are beginning to realize the importance of our work and that we are no longer content to be merely historians. Just so far as we can become forecasters of business policy in just that measure are we increasing our prestige and our value to our organizations and to industry.

Cost accounting is really a function of business and as cost accountants I think we ought to get ourselves beyond the clerical stage. The executive hires the people in his organization to help him. We can help him best by telling him the truth even when he may not want to hear it. You may lose your job, but it isn't going to hurt you in the long run.

I think part of our trouble is that the executive is doing the thinking for the cost men, instead of the cost men doing part of the thinking for the executives.

How to Install and Operate

Let us consider for the next few minutes how we are to install and operate a schedule cost system, not forgetting that we are working on a basis of standards and are interested in the variation from the standard and in the reason for that variation.

In theory this scheduled cost idea is extremely simple. All you have to do is to estimate what the cost of everything you sell is going to be and then use that figure in all of your accounting records. You can readily see how much it saves, no worry about averages of runs or orders, no delay awaiting the checking of invoices in order to get the value of materials, no question of payroll or revised burden rates. Just guess and go ahead. It's something like the question that was asked a geography student, "How would you go from Buffalo to Duluth?" The answer came right back, "By boat." (Laughter.)

So if you want to know how to expedite your costing, why use standards. Personally I am satisfied that there are conditions under which scheduled costs are no saving in time regardless of their effect in control.

Let us assume that we have a budgeted cost system in operation. We charge materials to work-in-process at cost, labor at piece work or day rate, or we include the labor with the burden and charge work-in-process with the combined labor and burden at standard burden rates depending on machine hours, man hours, tons or what not.

If we use tons we have a scheduled cost, if we use a rate per hour we have an approximation because we must, in addition to a standard rate per hour, have a definite time of operation against quantity. Now from our budget cost system we have or should have quantities of information on the cost of different lots by operation. Let us then analyze a cost and determine the time per ton in each operation and compile that into a total conversion cost per ton.

Must Establish Conversion Costs

First, we must establish that the conversion cost of a certain grade is so much (and it doesn't have to be any actual cost), but based on normal operating capacity and time. That will be the scheduled cost of conversion of that grade for the ensuing quarter or whatever period you are to budget for.

If, in addition, we estimate the cost value of the furnish, the broke made and the invisible loss we have then a total cost per ton of any specified grade, or quantity of paper, and this is our scheduled cost and is the value that we use throughout our accounting in charging rough or finished stock and subsequently crediting finished stock and costing sales. We have no worry then about variations in material costs, in failure to run to capacity, in breakdowns, inefficiencies, etc. Our cost of sales (at schedule) will be the same whether we make one ton of paper or one thousand tons, whether we change over twice a day or once a week and is it not proper and correct to say that the real cost of the sale is the same in either case?

It seems so self-evident that the bookkeeping is simplified that I am not going to spend any time discussing the advantages of scheduled costs from this viewpoint.

We have accomplished the first thing that we set out to do; namely, measured beforehand the cost against the actual sales value, and presumably against the sales price that was quoted, with materials on the same basis as we calculated them when making up our estimate.

Our second proposition is to know for the period how our scheduled costs compare with the actual costs.

Under the budget scheme you would get actual costs which you would compare with previous costs reduced to a unit and would find a plus or minus variance in the various operations, sometimes "plus" and sometimes "minus," in one individual operation, when compared with some other run. Under a scheduled cost plan we want to know how did our actual cost compare with the scheduled cost, and we can find the answer, of course, by compiling the actual cost per order or run as you always have and then figure the difference between the units produced at scheduled cost and this actual. This is done in some plants but is adding an amount of clerical work and that is sufficient to prejudice any executive unless he is thoroughly sold on the question of standards. However, he does get an excellent picture from such a statement as to wherein his plant is falling down and can put his finger on the particular run with absolute certainty and demand the reason for the variances exposed.

Now do we care whether the cost of quality A, color "B" is less or more than the standard which we set up, or is it not enough to know that taking all of quality A, regardless of color or perhaps qualities, A, B and C (regardless of color) and check total actual cost for the month against the scheduled value of the output. That is some saving over the method previously outlined and the extreme case would be to check total cost of the mill output for the period in one total against the total scheduled value of that output.

You see, then, that it takes discrimination and a knowledge and

study of individual conditions to decide how and in what detail to adopt this plan.

If we find regardless of how fine or how indiscriminatingly we subdivide our costs, that our actual and our scheduled costs show a wide variation, what are we going to do in order to accomplish number three of our propositions, viz: that we learn promptly the "why" of the variance?

In setting up our schedules we had necessarily to determine in detail the quantities of various materials and the time and cost per unit for conversion. If we have this information properly tabulated then we can trace these differences back to their source and find whether it is in excessive broke, too great an amount of time in beaters, on the paper machine, in cutting up or in lost time, change overs or what not.

But now let us see if we can't discuss with profit some of the modus operandi, and how we handle the detail through the books, to record all this information and then we can discuss briefly what to do with these sometimes very annoying variances.

Great Amount of Estimating Necessary

To retrace a little: When we adopt the schedule cost plan we must be prepared to do a tremendous amount of estimating. We must estimate the furnish materials to a nicety; we must have the definite factors to convert to dry weight; we must know time necessary for beating and control that time in actual operation; we must know our paper machine output in each weight and quality; and we must control that weight; we must know the color content and control that. In other words, we must know our product and we must be able to control its constituent materials and the operations necessary in its production.

There must be not only close cooperation between the cost department and the mill but there must also be a control either in the cost department or through the chief executive, so that we may get this basic information so necessary in setting up the schedules and in measuring variances and getting it accurately.

Of course, we will find the variance but we don't want variance, we want accuracy, and the better we know and anticipate actual conditions the better we are going to come out eventually. It can be done in the plant that has had only the meagre details of a cost system and the slide rule expert can accomplish much (laughter) but if you have had a job cost or this budget cost plan in operation and have averages and real known costs you are sitting very pretty in comparison with your friends who have had no costs worthy of the name.

Now let us see if we can trace the material through. There are many ways to do this. We can get a material cost standard on each individual raw material, sulphite, groundwood, rags, news, etc., that will obtain for the period of the schedule. When the invoice comes through we will charge stores with the standard value of the material and hold the difference between the invoice price and the standard in a reserve which we may call "reserve for inventory variance" or perhaps, "purchase loss and gain."

For this method the advocates claim we have a control on purchasing and that is worth something surely. Furthermore our schedules start at once. But in my opinion it is better to postpone this variance and charge purchases to our stores accounts at cost values and always have the raw stores inventory at cost to be adjusted to market as occasion demands.

Standard Price of Material

SECRETARY BURKE: What do you call standard of material,

HARRY D. ANDERSON: That is the material cost with which we are building up the schedule.

SECRETARY BURKE: How do you arrive at that?

HARRY D. ANDERSON: That has to be one of the estimates over the period with which you are going to run your schedule.

QUESTION: You set up the cost on a standard basis for say pulp, and then set it up for six months; and then in two months, it changes, and I would like to ask whether or not you change your standards. Do you hold that in reserve?

HARRY D. ANDERSON: If it is not too great, I would say hold it over. Where you have drastic changes it is different. They are all questions of detail and are conditions which have to be met as they arise.

If you dislike this method of charging raw material stores with the standard value, why not postpone the use of the standards until we issue the materials from raw material stores to work-in-process? There let us price the requisitions at standard and actual or average and pick up our variance and carry it along in a reserve or variance account. Now if our estimating has been well done the raw materials that we put into work-in-process at standard will come out of work-in-process and pass to rough or finished stock at the identical values.

In other words, what we put in will come out at that equivalent value per ton, and the only thing we have to worry about so far as material is concerned is this question of loss, and we have to make the adjustment for the percentage of waste. The actual and invisible losses are the only things that affect the material.

The fine Italian hand of the setter of standard costs shows here. He must have factors and good ones for dry content of furnish as delivered to the paper machine. He must know his invisible waste. He must know with reasonable accuracy the broke that will be made. If he knows all of these things he can take from work-in-process and transfer to finished stores the material value of the output and from an inventory of process calculated at scheduled cost, pick up the variance in material values, due to shrinkage and losses.

Labor and Burden

Now for the labor and burden. Certainly you have no quarrel with standard burden rates, but their use is not sufficient. From the actual time reported against quantities we can arrive at the actual burden, at standard rates, expended in each operation and charged to work-in-process. But what we want to know is whether the charge is the same as our scheduled labor and burden, so we take output per machine, and multiply by the standard burden. The difference between actual burden earned and the standard conversion cost becomes part of the variance account, and the analysis of this variance is what gives us the information that makes scheduled costs worth while.

So far our work-in-process inventory is exactly as you would carry it under your budget cost plan, when we take into consideration the work-in-process and the variance account, and you may have it by runs, by orders or by operations or departments as you see fit. One way will fit one type of business much better than another.

One thing you must decide is whether or not you will abandon job or run costs or whether you will adopt an operation cost. By that, I mean we will obtain our costs and comparisons by operations or centers or departments as you individually have them and forget the total cost of the product but use your costs as controls only. As a matter of fact total costs are of little value to any executive. He cannot afford to waste his time studying the cost of product already made and in most cases sold. His worry is to keep the current costs down to that ideal or scheduled cost that was the original basis for his selling price or quotation.

I think this is a viewpoint that executives do not have generally and it is up to your cost men to tell it to them.

When the paper moves to finished stock we are transferring standard value only and our inventory would be incorrect because we have the variance or reserve account all chuck full of entries which show our material, labor and burden and operating variance and when this paper moves to finished stores, certainly we should do something with this variance.

Depending on how finicky you are about your general accounting you can transfer the work-in-process variance or reserve to a finished or reserve to a finished stock variance a portion corresponding to the product that passed from standard work-in-process to finished stores.

Common Sense Necessary

Now to arrive at that is something of a problem but it can be solved by using your powers of analysis and a reasonable amount of common sense, and arrive at some rate per ton or per dollar, or take a proportion of the variance, that corresponds to the relative quantities or values transferred, as against processed for the period. The main consideration is to move the variance and after we have found it in work-in-process and have explained it, it has served its primary purpose and we can get rid of it the best way we can and I am not so sure that it makes much difference how we do it. The thing we are interested in is why isn't the cost right, and after we find that out, as cost men, we are ready to forget it.

After this work-in-process variance has been transferred to the finished goods variance it becomes a reasonably easy matter to transfer it to cost of goods sold along with the standard value of shipments and you can do it by some such method as we so meagerly described above.

Under some circumstances you may add to this finished stock variance because of failure to handle standard amounts of products, etc., but this adds little to the problem.

There is a matter that so many of us have dismissed lightly and that is the matter of commercial costs. So many of us have been content to use a per cent cost sales and apply it to sales and let it go at that.

To set such schedules you must analyze your product and your costs. If you have a varied line it is almost sure to prove out that certain lines are being seriously handicapped in the race for profits by being overweighed with an undue amount of commercial expenses that do not belong to them.

Now the time is all gone, and I am all through. Perhaps I can come back again and meet you. (Applause).

Discussions

PRESIDENT-ELECT SCOTT: I am sure that Mr. Anderson would be glad to answer any questions you may want to ask him.

QUESTION: I was interested in one thing in regard to raw material. On raw material, would you charge into your control account the actual cost?

ANSWER: No, I would charge into the stores control account the actual value, but when I transferred stores material to work-in-process I would use the standard value, and the difference between the standard and the actual, I would put it into the variance account.

QUESTION: Your stores account would show an actual value.

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Do I understand that with this system you still carry on your cards in the mill the same as before?

ANSWER: You can do that, but it seems to me that it is unnecessary. I know of plants that do that, and figure the job cost as they always did, figuring the standard against it.

I think that standards are more useful when developed by operations. In other words, how did it vary today and what is the variance in this or that operation? I think that except under unusual circumstances we can abandon the job costs.

QUESTION: I think a good many of us here not only pass an invoice into our control account, but we also set up individual lot cards, representing the individual purchases, and that subsidiary ledger is in balance with our control account, identified by our purchases.

ANSWER: I don't see that it makes much difference. You carry your raw materials any way you like. What we are interested in is this variance. If it is right, everybody is happy, but why don't we keep our cost down to this schedule, standard, or ideal that we have set up?

I am right here to tell you that the profits that are going to be made in this industry in the coming years are to be made out of the savings in the industry, through the elimination of these variances.

QUESTION: I can see that point, but I can't see where you are going to have less work.

ANSWER: I told you in the first place that it probably would not be less work, but I do not think it is going to cost any more money.

SECRETARY BURKE: If it does, it is worth it, is it not?

ANSWER: Yes, I think it is.

SECRETARY BURKE: In setting up these standards what would you take as the standard capacity of the Mill?

ANSWER: We don't want an ideal capacity, but an obtainable capacity.

Most of you who do not now use budgets are going to for it is something that you will have to come to. This schedule cost system is going to fit, and it is going to fit well. If your sales budget and your operating budget fail to correspond right away you are going to have these variances to worry about.

QUESTION: As far as that goes, you do not need a capacity schedule. Your hourly rate is determined on the maximum hours, and that is the secret of your schedule. You have your maximum hours and you have to run so many hours, and it makes no difference if you are going to figure on 500 tons of paper, because you figure on what is going over your machine.

SECRETARY BURKE: In talking about maximum hours, the question is, are you going to take absolute maximum hours you can run, or are you going to take normal operation?

ANSWER: Normal operation.

SECRETARY BURKE: Then what per cent of the maximum are you going to take?

ANSWER: That is a thing that I am satisfied should not be the same from year to year. I think you have to do more than to take the actual number of hours, eliminating the holidays, and two hours on election day (laughter), and call that standard. You have to use a forecast of conditions.

SECRETARY BURKE: It seems to me that is a very important thing, and you are setting up something that isn't real. You have to have that standard drawn up very carefully.

ANSWER: You not only have that figure which is obtainable, but you have also to control the standards in some operations by the limitations of that standard in other operations. In other words, if your plant is not perfectly balanced—and very few are—then the determining factor in this standard of operation is the obtainable maximum in the "neck of your bottle."

QUESTION: It might be of interest to know just what the General Electric Company is doing. They charge their so-called normal, based on their forecast according to what the business cycle is going to be. They never close that but carry it on from year to year.

SECRETARY BURKE: How do they show it on their balance sheet?

ANSWER: They show it as a reserve. I am only bringing this up to show you what one of the largest companies is doing on their books.

Here is what they do: In periods of good times they charge as an item of cost a certain amount for burden that may be unearned in bad times. If their unearned burden is a debit balance, they will credit that in good periods and charge their operating costs. Do you get my point?

QUESTION: In other words, they fix it up to suit themselves; if their profits are a little more, they chop the inventory, and if not so good, they just add a few dollars. (Laughter).

A hearty vote of thanks for his address was passed at the close of the meeting.

May Extend Glen Miller Plant

It is understood that American capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the plant of Miller Brothers Company, Glen Miller, Ont. The company turns out strawboard, wood pulp board and egg case fillers. If the deal goes through, it is learned there will be considerable increase of output and that one of the additional lines will be electric board.

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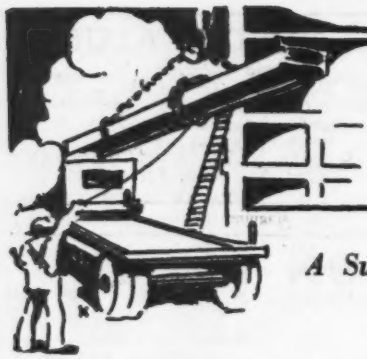

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Chillicothe, Ohio—The Fairfield Paper Company, Baltimore, Ohio, has completed plans and will proceed with the erection of a new mill on local site, estimated to cost in excess of $200,000, with equipment. A general contract for the building has been awarded to the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio; it will be brick, concrete and steel. A list of machinery to be installed will be arranged.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Terre Haute Paper Company, Nineteenth street, is perfecting plans for the construction of its proposed new mill, designed for considerable increase in present output. It will be three-story, 47 x 100 ft., estimated to cost close to $70,000. It is purposed to begin work at an early date.

Waterloo, N. Y.—The Water Folding Box Company is considering tentative plans for the rebuilding of its local paper box manufacturing plant, destroyed by fire, January 13, with loss reported at close to $50,000, including machinery. The reconstruction will cost close to a like amount.

Stevens Point, Wis.—The Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp Company, Neenah, Wis., has secured permission from the State Railroad Commission to rebuild and enlarge its power dam on the Wisconsin River, near Plover, for increased power at its local paper mills. It is expected to begin work at an early date.

Appleton, Wis.—The new addition to be erected at the plant of the Combined Locks Paper Company, Combined Locks, Wis., will be used primarily for a finishing department and equipment installation will be arranged for at an early date. The structure will be two-story, 100 x 170 feet, to cost approximately $75,000, brick, steel and concrete. E. O'Keefe is general manager, in charge.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Samuel Barnett and Company, Noble street, near Broad street, are reported to be planning for the rebuilding of the portion of their paper box manufacturing plant, recently destroyed by fire with loss reported in excess of $75,000, including equipment. The building was five-story high, occupied jointly with another company.

New York, N. Y.—The Original Paper Box Company, 138 West 17th street, has leased a floor in the building at 237 Mercer street, for general expansion in operations.

Sandusky, Ohio—The Hinde and Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, manufacturer of corrugated paper containers, etc., has selected property at Trenton, Ont., as a site for a new plant, for which plans will be prepared at an early date. The initial factory is reported to cost close to $75,000. The project will be carried out by the Canadian organization of the company, known as the Hinde & Dauch Company of Canada, with headquarters at 43 Hanna street, Toronto, Ont.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The C. W. Mills Paper Company, 204 Ellsworth avenue, has filed plans for the erection of its proposed new plant addition, comprising a five-story structure, 34 x 140 feet, estimated to cost close to $40,000. A contract for the work was recently awarded. H. R. Gezou is president.

Constantine, Mich.—The Constantine Paper and Boxboard Company is said to have plans under advisement for the rebuilding of the portion of its plant, destroyed by fire recently with loss estimated at $75,000, including equipment and stock. The bulk of the loss occurred in the warehouse at the plant. The company is operated by the American Can Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Thunder Bay Paper Company, Ltd., has plans in progress for the construction of a new mill on local site for the production of news print. It will consist of a number of buildings, including pulp and paper divisions, machine shop, power department, etc., estimated to cost close to $1,000,000, with machinery. It is said that work will be placed under way at an early date.

Fort Alexander, Man.—The Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, Winnipeg, Man., has awarded a general contract to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Winnipeg, for the erection of its proposed new mill on local site, for which plans have been in preparation for a number of weeks past. The plant will consist of a group of buildings, including machine shop, power substation, and miscellaneous structures, estimated to cost $1,200,000. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a transmission line for service at the plant, which is slated to be ready for operation by the close of the present year. A list of machinery and equipment has been arranged and orders will be placed at an early date. M. M. Turner is company engineer, in charge.

New Companies

Chicago, Ill.—The Allen Paper Corporation, 111 West Washington street, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The incorporators are A. C. and H. A. Allen, and T. D. Ward, all of Chicago.

New York, N. Y.—The Campbell Trading Company has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000, to deal in paper mill equipment and supplies. The incorporators are J. W., E., and A. R. Campbell. The company is represented by C. F. Smith, 40 Wall street, New York.

Riverton, N. J.—The Atlantic Paper Tube Corporation, recently formed under Delaware laws, has filed notice of organization to operate in New Jersey. Raymond H. Gerhardt, Broad street, Riverton, represents the company.

Financial

The Lay-Lugo Paper Company, 29 Broadway, New York, has arranged for a change of name to the Lay Paper Company.

The Mutual Box Board Company, Utica, N. Y., has arranged for an increase in capital from 5,000 shares of stock, par value $100, to 5,000 shares of stock, no par value.

The Commonwealth Paper Company, Chicago, Ill., has filed notice of company dissolution under state laws.

The Manahan Moth Paper Company, 56 Vesey street, New York, has filed notice of reduction in company capitalization from $150,000 to $600.

The Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, Albany, N. Y., has arranged for an increase in capital from 4,800 to 126,000 shares of stock, of which 30,000 will be of $100 par value, and 96,000, no par value, the proceeds to be used in part for general expansion.

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1926

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper .....2011 cs.
Wall paper .....34 cs., 90 bls.
Hangings .....442 bls., 14 cs.
News print .....2597 rolls, 29 bls.
Printing paper .....11 bls., 15 cs., 67 rolls
Packing paper .....10 bls., 13 cs., 233 rolls
Wrapping paper .....105 cs., 296 bls., 128 rolls
Kraft paper .....150 rolls
Writing paper .....23 cs.
Stationery .....2 cs.
Envelopes .....1 cs.
Painted paper .....15 cs.
Tissue paper .....11 cs.
Parchment paper .....1 cs.
Fancy paper .....13 cs.
Drawing paper .....22 cs.
Tracing paper .....10 cs.
Filter paper .....40 bls., 76 cs.
Garnet paper .....30 cs.
Stencil paper .....27 cs.
Basic paper .....52 cs.
Surface coated paper .....89 cs.
Baryta coated paper .....58 cs.
Metal coated paper .....1 cs.
Photo paper .....4 cs.
Colored paper .....23 cs.
Fantasia paper .....1 cs.
Paper tubes .....37 cs.
Paper spools .....53 cs.
Straw board .....269 rolls
Miscellaneous paper ....181 cs., 794 rolls, 285 bls.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., La Savoie, Havre, 12 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, La Savoie, Havre, 52 cs.
De Manduit Paper Corp., Schodack, St. Nazaire, 399 cs.
American Tobacco Co., Schodack, Bordeaux, 1500 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 15 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Collamer, Havre, 3 cs.
Standard Products Corp., Collamer, Havre, 30 cs.

WALL PAPER

F. J. Emmerich, Minnekahda, London, 3 cs., 15 bls.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Franconia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 7 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, Franconia, Liverpool, 1 ble.
F. J. Emmerich, Majestic, Southampton, 6 bls.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Majestic, Southampton, 10 bls., 2 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Celtic, Liverpool, 18 bls., 6 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Minnetonka, London, 3 bls., 1 cs.
F. J. Emmerich, Deutschland, Hamburg, 17 bls., 6 cs.
J. D. Smith & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 18 bls.

PAPER HANGINGS

F. & R. Trading Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 378 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Aurania, Liverpool, 18 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnetonka, London, 46 bls., 14 cs.

NEWS PRINT

Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Pr. Roosevelt, Bremen, 29 bls.
W. Hartman & Co., Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 736 rolls.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Bremen, Bremen, 874 rolls.
N. Y. Times, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 656 rolls.
N. Y. Call, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 331 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

J. P. Heffernan Paper Co., Columbia, Trieste, 11 bls.
P. C. Zuhlke, Lapland, Antwerp, 1 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 8 cs.
B. F. Drekenfeld & Co., Aurania, Liverpool, 6 cs.
Keuffel & Esser, Deutschland, Hamburg, 67 rolls.

PACKING PAPER

National Consumers Paper Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 10 bls.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Volendam, Rotterdam, 1 cs.
Rohner & Gehrig, Deutschland, Hamburg, 12 cs.
American Merchant Line, American Banker, London, 233 rolls.

WRAPPING PAPER

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Majestic, Havre, 6 cs.
Maurice O'Meara Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 215 bls.
Foreign Paper Mills, Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 128 rolls.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 81 bls.
Bernard, Judae & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 4 cs.
E. Dietzger & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 10 cs.
E. Dietzgen & Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 22 cs.
The Albertype Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 63 cs.

KRAFT PAPER

Arkell Safety Bag Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 150 rolls.

WRITING PAPER

Japan Paper Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 1 cs.
Guibout freres, Paris, Havre, 6 cs.
G. W. Sheldon & Co., Columbia, Trieste, 16 cs.

STATIONERY

Whiting & Patterson Co., Majestic, London, 2 cs.

ENVELOPES

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 1 cs.

PAINTED PAPER

F. J. Emmerich, La Savoie, Havre, 14 cs.
A. L. Diament & Co., Paris, Havre, 1 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

Meadows, Wye & Co., Franconia, Liverpool, 9 cs.
F. C. Strype, Aurania, Liverpool, 2 cs.

PARCHMENT PAPER

Boucher Cork Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 1 cs.

FANCY PAPER

Whiting & Patterson Co., Majestic, London, 13 cs.

DRAWING PAPER

Favor, Ruhl & Co., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
Keuffel & Esser, Deutschland, Hamburg, 17 cs.

TRACING PAPER

E. Dietzgen & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 10 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnetonka, London, 5 cs.
French American Importing Corp., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 40 bls.
E. Fougera & Co., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 71 cs.

GARNET PAPER

United Hardware & Tool Co., Bremen, Bremen, 30 cs.

STENCIL PAPER

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 27 cs.

BASIC PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 52 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

P. C. Zuhlke, Lapland, Antwerp, 50 cs.
P. Puttman, Lapland, Antwerp, 24 cs.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 15 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Pres. Roosevelt, Bremen, 58 cs.

METAL COATED PAPER

Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Deutschland, Hamburg, 1 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin, Celtic, Liverpool, 4 cs.

COLORED PAPER

Borden-Riley Paper Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 13 cs.
Phoenix Shipping Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Bremen, 1 cs.
P. H. Petry & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 9 cs.

FANTASIA PAPER

L. de Jonge & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 1 cs.

PAPER TUBES

H. de Maguinn, La Savoie, Havre, 26 cs.
H. de Maguinn, Paris, Havre, 11 cs.

PAPER SPOOLS

J. I. Bernitz, Bremen, Bremen, 53 cs.

STRAW BOARD

A. Vuyck, Volendam, Rotterdam, 269 rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Coenca, Morrison & Co., La Savoie, Havre, 8 cs.
J. H. Glass & Co., La Savoie, Havre, 4 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Colombo, Genoa, 31 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Volendam, Rotterdam, 2 cs.
Steiner Paper Corp., Volendam, Rotterdam, 110 cs.
Titan Shipping Co., Paris, Havre, 14 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Paris, Havre, 4 cs.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Paris, Havre, 4 cs.
Kaufman & Strauss, Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
C. K. MacAlpine & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 71 rolls, 131 bls.
Crepe Kraft Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 30 rolls.
M. M. Cohen, Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 50 rolls, 154 bls.
The Borregaard Co., Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 643 rolls.
F. C. Strype, Deutschland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Old Town Ribbon & Carbon Co., Inc., Schodack, Bordeaux, 2 cs.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Eastern Victor, Antwerp, 260 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Eastern Victor, Antwerp, 52 bls. rags.
P. Berlowitz, Eastern Victor, Antwerp, 200 bls. rags.
Draeger Shipping Co., Eastern Victor, Antwerp, 189 bls. hide cuttings.
National Bank of Commerce, Columbia, Palermo, 190 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Columbia, Trieste, 322 bls. rags.
Union National Bank, Columbia, Trieste, 85 bls. rags.
Brown Bros. & Co., Columbia, Trieste, 105 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Silverlarch, Alexandria, 104 bls. rags.
Atterbury & McKelvey, Radnor, Kobe, 100 bls. rags.
M. Snedeker Corp., Jessmore, Belfast, 115 bls. rags.
New York Trust Co., Jessmore, Leith, 44 bls. rags.
B. D. Kaplan, Franconia, Liverpool, 25 bls. rags.
The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Franconia, Liverpool, 20 bls. rags.
M. Maier Papermill Supply Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 52 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Volendam, Rotterdam, 88 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Volendam, Rotterdam, 65 bls. rags.
E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., Volendam, Rotterdam, 90 bls. bagging.
W. Schall & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 160 bls. flax waste.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Lapland, Antwerp, 97 bls. linen threads.
Kidder, Peabody Accep. Corp., Lapland, Antwerp, 11 bls. cotton waste.
B. D. Kaplan, Aurania, Liverpool, 3 bls. rags.
Royal Manfg. Co., Texas Maru, Genoa, 145 bls. cotton waste.
Anglo-South American Trust Co., Celtic, Liverpool, 25 bls. waste.
Hanson & Orth, Corson, Arzew, 3095 bls. paper stock.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Corson, Algiers, 384 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, American Banker, London, 39 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Masaniello, Barcelona, 67 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Masaniello, Barcelona, 45 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Masaniello, Marseilles, 77 bls. rags.
C. R. Spence & Co., Masaniello, Marseilles, 191 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Masaniello, Marseilles, 295 bls. rags.

Philadelphia National Bank, Pr. Roosevelt, Bremen, 12 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Topdalsfjord, Gefle, 75 bls. rags.
W. Schall & Co., Voltaire, Rio, 113 bls. new cuttings.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 263 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg, 93 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 94 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 30 bls. cotton waste.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 26 bls. rags.
Union National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg, 26 bls. rags.
The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 18 bls. rags.
The Barret Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 68 bls. rags.
Salomon Bros. & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 48 bls. bagging.
Chemical National Bank, Deutschland, Hamburg, 38 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bremen, Bremen, 104 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Bremen, Bremen, 346 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Bremen, Bremen, 21 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Bremen, Bremen, 283 bls. rags.
L. H. Abenheimer, Bremen, Bremen, 109 bls. bagging.
New York Trust Co., Bremen, Bremen, 35 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Bremen, Bremen, 170 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Bremen, Bremen, 110 bls. rags.
Mutnik Bros., Laconia, Liverpool, 6 bls. rags.
Anglo-South American Trust Co., Hesperides, Buenos Aires, 31 bls. rags.
Fidelity International Trust Co., La Bourdonnais, Bordeaux, 84 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Schodack, St. Nazaire, 354 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Schodack, Bordeaux, 62 bls. rags.
Salomon Bros. & Co., Schodack, Bordeaux, 580 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Thuringia, Hamburg, 34 bls. clips.
Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Collamer, Dunkirk, 14 bls. rags.
Maurice O'Meara Co., Collamer, Dunkirk, 18 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Collamer, Havre, 325 bls. rags.
D. M. Hicks, Collamer, Havre, 52 bls. rags.
Burmon & Bolonsky, Collamer, Havre, 6 bls. rags.
Isaac Minsky, Collamer, Havre, 49 bls. rags.
C. Berman & Co., Collamer, Havre, 4 bls. rags.
Atterbury Bros., Inc., Collamer, Havre, 20 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Collamer, Havre, 52 bls. rags.
The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Collamer, Havre, 289 bls. rags.
J. M. Jaffe, Collamer, Havre, 56 bls. rags.
Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Collamer, Havre, 224 bls. rags.

OLD ROPE

Brown Bros. & Co., Columbia, Trieste, 26 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 12 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 91 coils.
De Grauw, Aymer & Co., Lapland, Antwerp, 89 coils.
Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., Bremen, Bremen, 37 bls.
Anglo-South American Trust Co., Bremen, Bremen, 110 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bremen, Bremen, 24 coils.
Brown Bros. & Co., Francisco, Hull, 357 coils.
Ellermans' Wilson Line, Francisco, Hull, 52 coils.

WOOD PULP

Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Landvard, Stugsund, 2500 bls. sulphite, 500 tons.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Landvard, Stugsund, 1490 b's. sulphate, 298 tons.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Bremen, 464 bls. wood pulp, 92 tons.
Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Topdalsfjord, Sundsvall, 2205 bls. sulphate, 441 tons.
Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Topdalsfjord, Sundsvall, 750 bls. sulphite, 150 tons.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Topdalsfjord, Gefle, 6375 bls. sulphite, 1295 tons.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 512 bls. sulphite.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 329 bls. dry soda pulp.
Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg. 299 bls. dry soda pulp.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Deutschland, Hamburg, 500 bls. wood pulp, 103 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Deutschland, Hamburg, 810 bls. wood pulp, 162 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Chifuku Maru, Hamburg, 625 bls. wood pulp.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

C. B. Hewitt & Bros., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 5 bls.

CASEIN

Brown Bros. & Co., Terrier, Buenos Aires, 334 bags, 20,040 kilos.
Bank of America, Hesperides, Buenos Aires, 701 bags.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1926

E. H. Bailey & Co., Jessmore, Leith, 62 cs. paper.
Philadelphia Bulletin, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 2021 rolls news print.
Castle & Overton, Inc., West Eldara, Antwerp, 89 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., West Eldara, Rotterdam, 22 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Missouri, Havre, 6°8 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Kentucky, Copenhagen, 381 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Virginian, Kobe, 100 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam, 204 bls. rags.
A. W. Fenton, Inc., Jessmore, Leith, 29 bls. rags.
J. A. Steer & Co., Jessmore, Leith, 58 bls. rags.
New York Trust Co., Jessmore, Leith, 2 bls. rags.
New York Trust Co., Jessmore, Leith, 121 coils old rope.
Old Colony Trust Co., Jessmore, Leith, 93 coils old rope.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1926

Price & Pierce, Ltd., Landvard, Wallvik, 3300 bls. sulphite, 550 tons.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Landvard, Wallvik, 4725 bls. sulphite, 945 tons.
Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Topdalsfjord, Gefle, 1750 bls. sulphite, 355 tons.
Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Topdalsfjord, Gefle, 2250 bls. sulphite, 456 tons.
Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Topdalsfjord, Gefle, 6000 bls. sulphate, 1219 tons.
Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Topdalsfjord, Sundsvall, 670 bls. sulphite; 134 tons.
Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Mexicano, Oslo, 1624 bls. krait pulp.
Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Hameln, Hommelvik, 600 b's. sulphite.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Boschdyk, Mannheim, 950 bls. wood pulp.
J. J. Patricof, Collamer, Havre, 275 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Collamer, Havre, 574 bls. rags.
Congoleum Co., Collamer, Dunkirk, 33 bls. rags.
L. H. Abenheimer, Collamer, Dunkirk, 120 bls. rags.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1926

Bowater Paper Co., Humberarm, Corner Brook, 4467 rolls news print.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Honduras, Havre, 42 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Leerdyk, Antwerp, 53 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., West Ira, Bremen, 111 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., West Ira, Rotterdam, 111 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Honduras, France, 730 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Honduras, Belgium, 792 bls. rags, 114 bls. bagging.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Bayou Chico, Germany, 399 b's. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Elmsport, France, 398 bls. rags.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1926

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Landvard, Soderhamn, 3000 bls. sulphite, 500 tons.
J. Anderson & Co., Landvard, Soderhamn, 2500 bls. sulphite, 500 tons.
Bank of Montreal, Silverlarch, Alexandria, 18 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Aden Maru, Hamburg, 112 bls. rags.

IN TRANSIT TO TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa Times, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 1376 rolls news print.

IN TRANSIT TO MOBILE, LA.

Bowater Paper Co., Humberarm, Corner Brook, 1189 rolls news print.

IN TRANSIT TO HOUSTON, TEX.

Bowater Paper Co., Humberarm, Corner Brook, 435 rolls news print.

IN TRANSIT TO FORT WORTH, TEX.

Fort Worth Press, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 356 rolls news print.
Houston Star, Humberarm, Corner Brook, 93 rolls news print.

Kalamazoo Paper Firms Elect Officers

KALAMAZOO, Mich., January 18, 1926.—Corporate contributions to charitable projects was given its first approval as far as Kalamazoo is concerned, when the directors of the Kalamazoo Paper Company and Western Board and Paper Company, at their respective annual meetings voted unanimously to lend financial support to the community chest campaign.

Neither corporation voted a specific amount, but in each case agreed to give its proportion to the coming chest fund, that amount to be determined by the committee in charge of pro-rating contributions.

"It breaks the ice for Kalamazoo," said F. M. Hodge, president of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, in speaking of the favorable action of the two directorates. "We will co-operate with other corporations in insuring the success of the drive."

Both concerns closed 1925 in a highly favorable position. The past twelve months have been featured by steady and heavy production at both plants. The Kalamazoo Paper Company is now engaged in a vast expansion campaign and within 60 days will have in operation the largest book machine in the Kalamazoo valley.

The annual elections of officers and directors resulted as follows:

Kalamazoo Paper Company—Directors, F. M. Hodge, A. E. Curtenius, C. S. Campbell, A. B. Connable, D. R. Curtenius, W. S. Dewing, C. H. Kleinstuck, E. C. Parsons, Kalamazoo, and Daniel Altland, Detroit. No one was named to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Woodbury Ransom. President, F. M. Hodge; vice-president, Daniel Altland; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Curtenius.

Western Board and Paper Company—Directors, W. A. Hodge, F. M. Hodge, A. E. Curtenius, W. H. Scott, Michael Redmond, C. G. Bard. President, A. E. Curtenius; vice-president, W. H. Scott; treasurer, Michael Redmond; secretary and general manager, W. A. Hodge.

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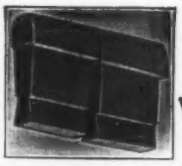

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THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Covers the Paper and Pulp Industry in All Its Branches

New York Market Review

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, January 20, 1926.

Conditions in the local paper market are steadily improving and the demand for the various grades of paper is gradually approaching the volume experienced in the period which preceded the holidays. Sales organizations of the leading paper houses are entering the 1926 campaign with enthusiasm and a feeling prevails that the current year will prove even better for the industry than 1925.

News print continues in good demand and the position of the market continues very strong. The leading newspapers of the country are mostly enjoying increased circulations and a heavy volume of advertising patronage. The automobile show in New York last week resulted in new records of pages printed in the local papers. The *Times* printed no less than 504 pages during the week; the *Herald-Tribune* printed 402; the *World* printed 356, and the *American* printed 340 pages.

The various grades of paper board continue in request. Spot supplies of box board are in particularly good demand. The fine paper market still exhibits a strong tone and innumerable small orders are coming in from the printers. Conditions in the coarse paper market are also favorable and a general expansion is looked for from now on.

Mechanical Pulp

Now that the stock taking season has practically ended, the demand from the paper mills for ground wood is more persistent. Offerings in the open market are rather limited, however, and prices show a tendency to rise. There is a scarcity of foreign ground wood at present and importers are reported to be asking high prices, especially for Scandinavian mechanical pulp.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical wood pulp market remains firm and practically unchanged. One of the factors affecting the shortage of foreign pulp is the heavy buying of bleached sulphite pulp by manufacturers of rayon. The domestic and Canadian output of chemical wood pulp is increasing and the demand is gradually approaching the volume experienced before the Yuletide holidays caused a lull in the market.

Old Rope and Bagging

Mill demand for both domestic and imported old rope is rather quiet at present and some shading in prices is reported to have taken place. The mill inquiry for bagging is improving and the tone of the market is firm. The various grades are said to be moving in a fairly satisfactory manner.

Rags

Roofing rags are in stronger demand, but most of the other grades are rather quiet. Domestic offerings are limited and prices firmer. Many close observers of the rag market predict that foreign roofing rags will become very active in the near future.

Waste Paper

An improved mill demand has developed for the lower grades of waste paper and dealers are asking higher prices. With the exception of ledgers and writings, which are in good demand, little change has been experienced in the demand for higher grades. Dealers and brokers handling waste paper express the opinion that better business is now near at hand.

Twine

While the twine market is still in a sound position, prices have been inclined to fluctuate. Trading during the past week was mostly routine but a general expansion of the market is confidently predicted to take place in the near future.

Beebe Interests Take Over Hoffman Plants

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., January 16, 1926.—The Beebe Mills, Inc., of New York, have taken possession of the property known as the W. H. Hoffman Paper Mills, located on the south side of the river, and the R. S. Hoffman Converting Plant, in Oswego street, recently purchased by them.

Workmen are now engaged in reconstruction operations and it is expected that both plants will be running within a short time. It is announced that various paper specialties are to be placed on the market in the near future. Plans are under way for expansion and improvements which will largely increase the output of both mills.

The officers of the Beebe Mills, Inc., are: Ira L. Beebe, president; Clarence Kimball, treasurer, and Howard M. Fancher, secretary and manager. Ira L. Beebe, president of the company, has been in the paper business all his life and is well known throughout the industry.

To Build Plant at Chillicothe

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, January 18, 1926.—This is to have another big industry in the shape of the Fairfield Paper Company, a dominant factor in the corrugated paper box industry, which is to erect a $500,000 plant on a large tract of land at the edge of the city.

The concern has headquarters at Baltimore, Fairfield county, with plants at Baltimore, Dresden and Coshocton.

The site of the new plant will be in the east end. An option on 47 acres of the Renick farm bordering the B. & O. railroad, 16½ acres on the Jacob Wetzel farm and 21 acres of the John Wetzel place have been secured. The two latter options entail land bordering on Renick avenue and running east to the Scioto River.

Plans for the new plant as divulged by T. D. Griley, president and general manager of the company, call for the erection of a factory capable of manufacturing 80 tons of straw paper daily. The construction work has been let to the H. K. Ferguson Contracting Company, the concern which recently erected the Mead Pulp and Paper Company's office building.

No Connection With Shartle Bros.

Middletown, Ohio, January 18, 1926.

Editors PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

The Shartle Machine Company of Columbus, Ohio, having gone into the hands of a receiver has been the cause of some confusion among the Paper Trade.

We wish to correct the impression in some minds that there is any connection between the Shartle Brothers Machine Company and this receivership. While the names are similar yet there is no family connection nor business relation between the two companies in any respect.

Yours truly,
THE SHARTLE BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY,
H. D. Martindale, Treasurer.

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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, January 20, 1926.

Following the usual seasonal lull which invariably occurs at this time of the year, conditions in the chemical market are gradually improving. The demand for spot supplies is growing stronger while an excellent volume of contract business has already been secured for the current year. Contract withdrawals so far this month have been satisfactory and prices are generally being well maintained at former levels although there have been some rumors of shading where accumulations have been excessive.

BLANC FIXE.—The demand for blanc fixe is improving, especially for the pulp, at works. The powder is also in fair request. Producers are anticipating a good volume of orders for spring delivery. The pulp is quoted at from $60 to $64 a ton, in bulk, at works, and the powder at from 3¼ to 4 cents a pound, in barrels, car lots, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The bleaching powder market is in a sound condition and the demand so far this month has exceeded anticipations. Spot trading has been fairly active and contract withdrawals are proceeding in a steady manner. Bleaching powder is still selling at from $2.00 to $2.40 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A steady inquiry is being experienced for caustic soda and the market is quite active. Most of the contract business for the current year is closed. Deliveries have been normal so far this month. The prevailing quotation ranges from $3.10 to $3.15 per 100 pounds, at works. For less than car load lots the price is from $3.75 to $3.91 per 100 pounds.

CASEIN.—On both the domestic and foreign grades the casein market is practically unchanged. During the week a fair number of orders for prompt delivery were secured. Offerings at the present time are rather limited. Prices are holding up well to the recent levels. Domestic casein is selling at from 12½ to 14 cents a pound, according to grade, and foreign casein at from 13 to 13½ cents a pound.

CHINA CLAY.—The china clay market is exhibiting a strong tendency and manufacturers are again ordering shipments forward after having held supplies back to avoid accumulations at stock taking time. Prices for both domestic and foreign clay are being well maintained and few changes are anticipated in the near future. Domestic washed clay is selling for $8 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at $10 a ton. Imported china clay is quoted at from $13 to $22 a ton, ship side.

CHLORINE.—Chlorine continues in excellent demand and the industry is in a strong position. The use of chlorine for bleaching purposes in the paper mills is undoubtedly increasing and the future outlook of the market is decidedly bright. The current quotation for chlorine is 4 cents a pound, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, at works, on contracts, while the spot price is around 4½ cents a pound.

ROSIN.— The rosin market was rather quiet during the past week. It is said that stocks in the hands of consumers are light and with the approach of the spring season, a more urgent demand for all grades is anticipated. At the naval stores, paper makers grades of rosin are quoted at from $15.45 to $15.75, ship side, in barrels of 280 pounds.

SALT CAKE.—Practically no change has been reported in the salt cake market and prices are holding up well. An excellent volume of contract business has been closed for the current year and manufacturers expect that deliveries will prove exceptionally large. Salt cake continues to be quoted at from $17 to $20 a ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—The condition of the soda ash industry is very sound. Prices are being well maintained and the market is on a firm basis. Contract withdrawals of soda ash are moving in good volume and the outlook is all that can be desired. The contract prices, basis 58 per cent, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: In bulk, $1.25; in bags, $1.38, and in barrels, $1.63.

STARCH.—The starch market is practically unchanged and the demand from the mills is normal for this time of the year. Prices are well maintained and concessions are not expected in the immediate future. Special paper makers starch is selling at $3.32 per 100 pounds, in bags and barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—No new developments have taken place in the sulphate of alumina market during the last few weeks and most of the business being transacted is routine. Contract withdrawals are proceeding along quiet lines. Sulphate of alumina is quoted at from $2 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, for the iron free, in bags, at works, in car lots, and at from $1.40 to $1.45 for commercial grades.

SULPHUR.—Demand for sulphur continues satisfactory and prices continue to be well maintained. An enormously increased production is predicted by the leading manufacturers for the current year. Sulphur is quoted at from $15 to $16 a ton, in bulk, at mine, and at from $20 to $21 a ton, ship side.

TALC.—No radical changes have taken place in the talc industry for some considerable time and the market is practically unchanged. Prices remain firmly entrenched at the recently quoted basis. Talc is still quoted at from $17 to $18 a ton, according to grade.

News of the Chicago Trade

CHICAGO, Ill., January 16, 1926.—Now that the inventory duties are mainly a thing of the past, and business in Chicago is progressing at a good rate as far as paper merchants are concerned, there seems to be no spot on the horizon of the paper market which shows weakness. In all three of the divisions business is all that it is cracked up to be, and perhaps a little more. Shipments during the week were about equal to those of the previous week. Sales and orders for the week were favorably reported upon by all the merchants called upon. Business is good, and the future outlook is bright.

There is a thriving trade in fine papers, with a brisk demand for nearly all grades. Sulphite bond and other sulphites are contemplating a jump, as a result of a meeting of the sulphite paper manufacturers which was held in Chicago during the week; in the meantime the general prices are high and the tendency seems to be toward remaining so. Sulphite is more expensive, and this change in price is said to have been due for some time. The fine paper market in general is now holding its own with coarse papers.

According to reports the coarse paper market is steady and not fluctuating to any extent. All companies say that business is trending according to expectations. Kraft demands still hold up the pace. The continued good business from the pre-Christmas period is holding up the coarse paper market in good shape, and coarse paper dealers are profiting thereby.

The paper stock market fluctuated again this week, and prices are a little lower than those mentioned for the past week. The old paper market in Chicago, however, is healthy and progressing. Mills are demanding more and bigger shipments than at any time in the last six months of 1925.

O. L. Dwight, of the Dwight Brothers Paper Company, Milwaukee, spent the last couple of days in Chicago.

W. D. Randall, vice president and general manager of the Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, is in Chicago on business.

Horder's, Inc., largest stationers west of New York, and who are now manufacturing their own typewriter paper, among other stationery lines, are featuring in their window displays this week their Court Bond, a new paper on the market.

The extraordinary demands for loose leaf, which the stationers say is this year larger than ever before in the history of Chicago, is one of the sources for sales of fine papers. Printers' papers are also going strong at this time. The slack season which preceded Christmas for the printers has fortunately not returned. Book papers, for which there is always a brisk demand in Chicago, because of the large number of publishers of all kinds who are here, are selling this week in larger quantities than any time since Christmas.

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In Two, Three, Four, Five and Six Ply, 60 inches to 176 inches in width.

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Market Quotations

Quoted by Hepburn & Co., 74 Broadway, N. Y. City, to whom all inquiry for quotations on these or any other Securities is referred.

BONDS	BID	OFFERED
Abitibi Power and Paper, Gen. 6s 1940	100	102
Advance Bag and Paper, 7s 1943	98	100*
Brompton Pulp and Paper, 6s 1927	94	96
Beaver Board, 8s 1933	92	94
Bedford Pulp and Paper, 6½s 1942	98	...
Berkshire Hills Paper Co., 8s 1941	...	80
Beaver Products Corp., 7½s 1942	104	106
Belgo Canadian Paper, 6s 1943	100	102
Brown Paper Co., 8s 1931	102	...
Berlin Mills, 5s 1942	98	...
Bryant Paper Co., 6s 1942	99	102*
Brown Campany, Serial, 6s 1925-43	97	100
Central Paper 6½s 1925-42	91	94
Cape Breton Pulp and Paper, 6s 1932	100	...
Carthage Sulphite Pulp and Paper, 8s 1941	40	50
Champion Coated Paper Co., 6s 1924-34	...	102
Champion Fibre Co. Notes, 8s 1930	101	...
Cherry River Paper, 5s 1929	98	100*
Donnaconna Paper Co., Ltd., 6s 1940	95	100*
Eddy Paper, 7½s 1931	100	...
Eagle Paper, 6½ 1932	96	100
Escanaba Paper, 6s 1933	87	95*
Fox River Paper, 7s 1931	100	...
Fort Orange Paper Co., 7s 1942	95	99
Gilbert Paper Co., 7s 1927	96	...
Gilbert Paper Co., 6½s 1923-29	101	102*
Hammermill Paper Co., 6s 1930-39	99	...
Jessup & Moore Paper Co., 6s 1945	98½*	100
Lake Superior Pulp and Paper, 6s 1941	105	...
Mattagami Pulp and Paper, 6s 1937	90	...
Marinette & Menominee, 7½s 1936	104	...
National Paper and Type, 6s 1947	96	99*
Oswego Falls Corp., 8s 1942	102	105
Orono Pulp and Paper, 5s 1941	93	96*
Orono Pulp and Paper, 6s 1943	97	100*
Oxford Paper Co., 6s 1947	100	...
Paterson Parchment Paper, 5½s 1927-28	98	100
Paterson Parchment, 6s 1938	98	100*
Parker Young Co., 6½s 1944	92	96
Price Bros., Ltd., 6s 1943	100	...
Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., 6s 1940	97	...
Riordon Co., Series A, 8s 1940	115	118
Riordan Paper, 6s 1924	99	101
Riordan Pulp and Paper, Ltd., 6s, 1929	33	35
River Raisin Paper, 8s 1936	104	106
St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., 5½s, 1929	98½	99¾
St. Regis Paper, 6½ s, 1929-35	97	102
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, 7s 1941	96	99
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, 6s 1934	98	...
St. Croix Paper, 5s 1923-37	95	...
Stevens & Thompson Paper, 6s 1942	85	92
Spanish River Pulp and Paper, 6s 1931	105	108
Spanish River Pulp and Paper, Gen 8s 1941	106	109
Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., 6s 1940	91	95
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 1-5, 1930	88	93
S. D. Warren Company, 6s, 1945	97	100
Whittaker Paper, 1st 7s 1942	99	101
Watab Paper Co., 6½s 1942	100	104
Waterway Paper Products, 7s 1924-27	95	100
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper, Ltd., 6s 1951	88	90

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Power and Paper, Com	71	73
Abitibi Power and Paper, Pfd	103	...
Advance Bag and Paper, Com	8	12*
Advance Bag and Paper, Pfd	77	...
American Writing Paper Co., Com	½	¾
American Writing Paper Co., Pfd	1½	2
American Writing Paper Co., Certificates	¾	1
Beaver Board, Com	4	6
Beaver Board, Pfd	34	37
Bryant Paper, Cap	12	...
Bryant Paper, Pfd	*	...
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Com	...	...
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Pfd	98	104
Crown Williamette, Com	93	98*
Crown Williamette, 7% A, Pfd	98	SW
Donnaconna Paper, Com	49	54
Donnaconna Paper, Pfd	95	100
Great Northern Paper, Cap	255	265
International Paper Co., Com	58	59
International Paper Co., Pfd., 6%	85	90
International Paper, 7% Pfd	97	100
Jessup & Moore Paper, Pfd	85	...
Jessup & Moore Paper, Com	30	...
Oxford Papers, Com	102	...
Oxford Paper Co., Pfd	...	105
Provincial Paper Co., Com	98	...
Provincial Paper Co., Pfd	100	...
Price Brothers, Cap	57	60
St. Croix Paper	185	215
St. Maurice Paper Co., Cap	103	...
St. Regis Paper Co., Cap	54	56
Spanish River Pulp and Paper, Com	104	107
Spanish River Pulp and Paper, Pfd	115	119
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Cap	...	49
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Cap	...	47
West Virginia Pulp and Paper, Pfd	95	105
Whittaker Paper, Com	51	...
Whittaker Paper, Pfd	95	...

* Nominal.

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@38.00
Bonds	9.00	@45.00
Writings—		
Extra Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@15.00
Engine Sized	8.00	@11.00
News—		
Rolls, contract	3.25	@ 3.65
Rolls, transit	3.75	@ 4.25
Sheets	4.00	@ 4.25
Side Runs	3.25	@ 4.00
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C.	7.00	@ 9.75
M. F.	6.25	@ 8.75
Coated and Enamel	8.00	@15.00
Lithograph	8.00	@15.00
Tissues—Per Ream—		
White No. 1	.80	@ 1.00
Anti-Tarnish	1.10	@ 1.90
Colored	1.00	@ 2.00
White No. 2	.75	@ .85
Kraft	.90	@ 1.00
Manila	.75	@ .85
Kraft—		
No. 1 Domestic	6.25	@ 6.50
No. 2 Domestic	5.50	@ 6.00
Southern	4.75	@ 5.25
Imported	6.50	@ 7.00
Manila—		
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@ 9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@ 8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.75	@ 5.25
No. 2 Wood	4.00	@ 4.50
Butchers	3.75	@ 4.25
Fibre Papers—		
No. 1 Fibre	5.00	@ 5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.75	@ 5.25
Common Bogus	2.75	@ 3.00
S. Screening	3.00	@ 3.50
Card Middles	4.00	@ 5.00
Boards—per ton—		
News	45.00	@47.50
Straw	57.00	@60.00
Chip	42.00	@45.00
Binders' Boards	72 .	@77.50
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip	58.00	@60.00
Wood Pulp	70.00	@75.00
Container	62.50	@67.50
Sulphate Screenings—		
Coarse	.75	@ .85
Refined	1.75	@ 2.00
Ground Wood—		
Screenings	20.00	@25.00
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	13.00	@16.00
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	15.00	@16.00

Mechanical Pulp

(Ex-Dock)

No. 1 Imported—		
Moist	35.00	@40.00
Dry	38.00	@42.00
(F. o. b. Mill)		
No. 1 Domestic	28.00	@32.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached	4.25	@ 4.50
Easy Bleaching	3.55	@ 3.60
No. 1 strong unbleached	3.15	@ 3.35
No. 2 strong unbleached	2.90	@ 3.10
No. 1 Kraft	3.25	@ 3.40
Sulphate—		
Bleached	3.75	@ 4.00
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)		
Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached	4.00	@ 4.75
Easy Bleaching Sulphite	3.00	@ 3.25
News Sulphite	2.90	@ 3.00
Mitscherlich	3.25	@ 3.75
Kraft (Domestic)	3.00	@ 3.50
Soda Bleached	4.00	@ 4.25

Domestic Rags

New Rags

Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.

Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	14.50	@14.75
New White, No. 2	8.00	@ 8.50
Silesias No. 1	9.50	@10.00
New Unbleached	14.00	@14.50
Washables	7.50	@ 8.00
Fancy	8.75	@ 9.25
Blue Overall	11.25	@11.50
New Blue Prints	7.00	@ 7.25
New Soft Blacks	5.25	@ 5.75
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	6.50	@ 7.00
Pink Corset Cuttings	11.00	@11.50
Pink Muslin	10.00	@10.50
New Light Seconds	3.50	@ 3.75
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	6.75	@ 7.25
Men's Corduroy	5.50	@ 6.00
New Mixed Blacks	4.00	@ 4.50
Old Rags		
White, No. 1—		
Repacked	6.75	@ 7.25
Miscellaneous	6.25	@ 6.75
White, No. 2—		
Repacked	4.00	@ 4.25
Miscellaneous	3.50	@ 3.75
St. Soiled, White	2.90	@ 3.00
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked	3.75	@ 4.00
Miscellaneous	3.00	@ 3.25
Black Stockings	3.75	@ 4.25
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings	2.10	@ 2.20
No. 1	2.10	@ 2.20
No. 2	1.90	@ 2.00
No. 3	1.50	@ 1.60
No. 4	1.60	@ 1.70
No. 5A	1.00	@ 1.15

Foreign Rags

New Light Silesias	10.00	@11.00
Light Flannelettes	10.50	@11.75
Unbleached Cottons	14.00	@14.50
New White Cuttings	14.00	@15.00
New Light Oxfords	10.00	@10.50
New Light Prints	9.00	@ 9.50
New Mixed Cuttings	4.25	@ 4.50
New Dark Cuttings	4.00	@ 4.25
No. 1 White Linens	10.00	@11.00
No. 2 White Linens	7.25	@ 8.25
No. 3 White Linens	6.25	@ 6.75
No. 4 White Linens	4.50	@ 5.50
Old Extra Light Prints	4.25	@ 4.75
Ord. Light Prints	3.25	@ 3.75
Med. Light Prints	2.50	@ 3.00
Dutch Blue Cottons	3.50	@ 4.00
Ger. Blue Cottons	2.75	@ 3.00
Ger. Blue Linens	4.00	@ 4.25
Checks and Blues	3.25	@ 3.50
Linsay Garments	2.10	@ 2.25
Dark Cottons	1.95	@ 2.05
Shoppery	2.00	@ 2.10
French Blues	3.50	@ 4.00

Bagging

Prices to Mill F. o. b. N. Y.

Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign	3.60	@ 4.00
Domestic	3.75	@ 4.00
Wool Tares, light	2.90	@ 3.10
Wool Tares, heavy	3.00	@ 3.25
Bright Bagging	2.85	@ 3.00
Mixed Bagging	2.40	@ 2.50
Sound Bagging	2.10	@ 2.20
Roofing Bagging	1.75	@ 1.80
Small Mixed Rope	2.25	@ 2.50
Manila Rope—		
Foreign	5.25	@ 5.50
Domestic	6.50	@ 6.75
New Bu. Cut	4.00	@ 4.25
Hessian Jute Threads—		
Foreign	4.50	@ 5.00
Domestic	4.25	@ 4.75

Old Waste Papers

F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—		
Hard, White, No. 1	3.65	@ 3.85
Hard, White, No. 2	3.15	@ 3.25
Soft, White, No. 1	2.95	@ 3.20
Flat Stock—		
Stitchless	1.30	@ 1.40
Overissue Mag	1.30	@ 1.40
Solid Flat Book	1.15	@ 1.25
Crumpled No. 1	.85	@ .95
Solid Book Ledger	1.75	@ 2.00
Ledger Stock	1.50	@ 1.65
New B. B. Chips	.60	@ .70
Manilas—		
New Env. Cut	2.65	@ 2.80
New Cut No. 1	1.65	@ 2.00
Extra No. 1 old	1.20	@ 1.30
Print	.75	@ .85
Container Board	.60	@ .70
Bogus Wrapper	.75	@ .85
Old Krafts Machine Compressed bales	2.40	@ 2.55
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.95	@ 2.05
Strictly Overissue	.75	@ .85
Strictly Folded	.65	@ .70
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.45	@ .50
Common Paper	.30	@ .35

Twines

(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—		
No. 1	.37	@ .38
No. 2	.36	@ .37
No. 3	.34	@ .35
India, No. 6 basis—		
Light	.21	@ .22
Dark	.19	@ .21
B. C., 18 basis	.39	@ .41
A. B. Italian, 18 basis	.56	@ .61

Finished Jute—			
Dark 18 basis	.33	@	.34
Light 18 basis	.35	@	.37
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.25	@	.27
No. 2	.23½	@	.25½
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.22	@	.23
FINE TUBE YARN—			
5-ply and larger	.24	@	.32
4-ply	.25	@	.29
3-ply	.27	@	.30
Unfinished India—			
Basis	.21	@	.22

Paper Makers' Twine			
Balls	.17	@	.19
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.19	@	.21
Jute Rope	.24	@	.44
Ameri. Hemp, 6	.30	@	.32
Sisal Hay Rope—			
No. 1 Basis	.16	@	.18
No. 2 Basis	.10	@	.12
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.18	@	.20
No. 2	.16	@	.18
Manila Rope	.26	@	.28

CHICAGO

Paper

F. o. b. Mill

All Rag Bond	.35	@	.40
No. 1 Rag Bond	.25	@	.35
No. 2 Rag Bond	.14	@	.25
Water Marked Sulphite	.09	@	.12
Sulphite Bond	.07½	@	.11¼
Sulphite Ledger	.09¼	@	.12¼
Superfine Writing	.18	@	.24
No. 1 Fine Writing	.14	@	.18
No. 2 Fine Writing	.12	@	.14
No. 3 Fine Writing	.09	@	.12
No. 1 M. F. Book	.05½	@	.07½
No. 1 S. & S. C. Book	.06	@	.07¾
Coated Book	.07½	@	.10
Coated Label	.07½	@	.10
News—Roll, mill	.03½	@	.04¼
News—Sheets, mill	.03¾	@	.04¾
No. 1 Manila	.04¾	@	.05¾
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butchers' Manila	.04	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.06	@	.06½
Southern Kraft	.04¾	@	.05
No. 2 Kraft	.05¼	@	.05¾
Wood Tag Boards	.04¾	@	.06¾
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¼
Manila Tissue, 24x36 sheet	.07¼	@	.07¾
White Tissue, 20x30 sheet	.07¼	@	.07½
Boards, per ton—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
Plain Chip	45.00	@	47.50
Solid News	48.50	@	50.00
Manila Line Chip	57.50	@	60.00
Container Lined—			
(Delivered Central Territory)			
85 Test	—	@	75.00
100 Test	—	@	80.00

Old Papers

F. o. b. Chicago

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.50	@	3.60
White Envel. Cuttings	3.50	@	3.60
No. 1 Soft Shav	2.90	@	3.00
No. 1 Mixed	—	@	—
No. 2 Mixed	1.15	@	1.20
Ledger and Writings	1.55	@	1.60
Solid Books	1.25	@	1.35
No. 1 Light Books	1.00	@	1.05
Blanks	1.80	@	2.00
Kraft	2.50	@	2.75
New Kraft Cuts	2.70	@	2.80
Manila Envelope Cuttings	2.40	@	2.50
Ex. No. 1 Manila	2.00	@	2.10
Print Manila	.95	@	1.10
Folded News (over-issue)	.80	@	.90
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.75	@	.80
No. 2	.70	@	.75
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.65	@	.70
No. 2	.50	@	.60
Roofing Stocks, f. o. b. Chicago, Net Cash—			
No. 1	47.00	@	52.00
No. 2	45.00	@	50.00
No. 3	43.00	@	48.00
No. 4	41.00	@	46.00

BOSTON

Paper

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.08½	@	.18
Rag content	.18	@	.36½
All Rag	.38	@	.50
Bonds—			
Sulphite	.07½	@	.10½
Rag content	.17	@	.45
All Rag	.36½	@	.51
Writings	.08	@	.20
Superfines	.22	@	.50
News	.04	@	.04½
Book, Super	.08	@	.10
Book, Coated	.09	@	.14
Coated Litho	.09½	@	.15
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.12
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.05	@	.05
Manila, Sul. No. 2	.03¾	@	.04¼
No. 1 Kraft	.05¾	@	.06½
No. 2 Kraft	.05¼	@	.05¾
Common Bogus	.02½	@	.02¾
Straw Board	—	@	50.00
News Board	—	@	47.50
Chip Board	—	@	45.00
Single Manila Pulp lined board	57.50	@	60.00
Single White, patent coated board	75.00	@	82.50
Wood Pulp Board	80.00	@	85.00
Binder Boards	75.00	@	85.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	61.00	@	63.00
Slaters	66.00	@	68.00
Best Tarred, 1 Ply, roll	1.50	@	1.60
Best Tarred, 2 Ply, roll	1.70	@	1.80
Best Tarred, 3 Ply, roll	2.00	@	2.10

Old Papers

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.75	@	4.00
White Blank News	1.75	@	2.00
Manila Env. Cuttings	2.80	@	3.00
No. 2 Hard White	3.25	@	3.50
No. 1 Soft White	.02¾	@	.03
No. 2 Soft White	.02½	@	.03
No. 1 Mixed	1.60	@	1.75
No. 2 Mixed	1.25	@	1.50
Solid Ledger Stock	2.00	@	1.75
No. 1 Books, Heavy	1.25	@	—
No. 1 Books, Light	—	@	1.25
No. 1 New Manila	2.50	@	2.60
No. 1 Old Manila	1.75	@	2.00
Print Manila	1.05	@	1.20
Old Kraft	2.25	@	2.35
Overissue News	1.00	@	1.10
Old Newspapers	.70	@	.85
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.60	@	.47½
Box Board, Chip	.60	@	.50

Bagging

Price f. o. b. Boston

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	3.37½
Domestic	—	@	3.50
Manila rope	—	@	5.50
Mixed Rope	2.00	@	—
Scrap burlaps	—	@	2.37½
Wool Tares, heavy	2.50	@	2.75
Mixed Strings	—	@	1.90
New Burlap Cutting	—	@	3.25

Domestic Rags (New)

Price f. o. b. Boston

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White No. 1	.15½	@	.15
Silesias, No. 1	.11	@	—
New Unbleached	.14¼	@	.15
Washable	.07¾	@	.08
Fancy	.10½	@	—
Cottons—According to Grades—Blue—			
Blue overalls	.12½	@	—
New Black, soft	.07	@	—
Khaki Cuttings	.07	@	—
Corduroy	.04	@	.05
New Canvas	.12	@	.12½

Domestic Rags (Old)

Price f. o. b. Boston

White No. 1	10.00	@	—
Repacked	9.50	@	—
Miscellaneous	8.50	@	—
White No. 2—			
Repacked	6.50	@	—
Miscellaneous	5.25	@	—
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	5.00	@	—
Miscellaneous	3.50	@	—
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	2.15	@	—
No. 2	1.90	@	—
No. 3	1.75	@	—
No. 4	1.90	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper

Bonds	.07	@	.40
Ledgers	.11	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.13	@	.18
Extra fine	—	@	.22
Fine	.20	@	.26½
Fine, No. 2	.16	@	.25
Fine, No. 3	.12	@	.20
Book, M. F.	.06¾	@	.07
Book, S. S. & C.	.06	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.11	@	.16
Coated Lithograph	.09	@	.12
Label	.09	@	.12
News	.03¾	@	.04
No. 1 Jute Manila	.09½	@	—
Manila Sul., No. 1	.04½	@	.06
Manila No. 2	.04	@	.04½
No. 2 Kraft	.05¼	@	.05¾
No. 1 Kraft	.06¼	@	.06½
Common Bogus	.02¾	@	—
Straw Board	56.00	@	55.00
News Board	45.00	@	—
Chip Board	47.50	@	—
Wood Pulp Board	4.50	@	5.00
(Carload Lots)			
Binder Boards—			
Per ton	75.00	@	80.00
Carload lots	65.00	@	70.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	66.00	@	68.00
Slaters	70.00	@	72.00
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.85	@	1.95
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.55	@	1.70
Best Tarred, 3-ply	2.10	@	2.15
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.65	@	.70

Domestic Rags (New)

Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	.13½	@	.14
New White, No. 2	.06	@	.08
Silesias, No. 1	.10½	@	.11
New Unbleached	.14	@	.14½
Washable	.07¼	@	.07¾
Fancy	.09½	@	.10
Cottons—according to grades—			
Blue Overall	.11	@	.12
New Blue	.04	@	.04¼
New Black Soft	.06	@	.06¾
New Light Seconds	.03½	@	.03¾
Khaki Cuttings	.06½	@	.07
Corduroy	.04	@	.04½
New Canvas	.08¾	@	.09
New Black Mixed	.05	@	.05½

Bagging

F. o. b. Phila.

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	3.00	@	3.25
Domestic	3.00	@	3.25
Manila Rope	4.75	@	6.00
Sisal Rope	2.50	@	—
Mixed Rope	1.00	@	1.25
Scrap Burlaps	2.25	@	2.50
Wool Tares, heavy	2.00	@	2.13
Mixed Strings	1.25	@	—
No. 1, New Light Burlap	3.50	@	3.75
New Burlap Cuttings	3.25	@	3.50

Old Papers

F. o. b. Phila.

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.50	@	3.60
No. 2 Hard White	3.00	@	3.25
No. 1 Soft White	2.60	@	2.70
No. 2 Soft White	2.00	@	2.20
No. 1 Mixed	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2 Mixed	1.00	@	1.10
Solid Ledger Stock	1.75	@	1.90
Writing Paper	1.60	@	1.65
No. 1 Books, heavy	1.30	@	1.40
No. 2 Books, light	1.20	@	1.25
No. 1 New Manila	1.80	@	2.00
No. 1 Old Manila	1.60	@	1.75
Print Manila	1.25	@	1.35
Container Manila	1.00	@	1.10
Old Kraft	2.00	@	2.10
Common Paper	.50	@	.60
Straw Board, Chip	.60	@	.65
Binders Bd., Chip	.60	@	.65
Overissue News	.85	@	1.00
Old Newspaper	.70	@	.75

Domestic Rags (Old)

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	6.75	@	7.00
Miscellaneous	6.25	@	6.50
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	.05	@	.05¼
Miscellaneous	.04¾	@	.05
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	3.75	@	4.00
Miscellaneous	2.75	@	3.00
Black Stockings	4.25	@	4.50
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	2.00	@	2.15
No. 2	1.90	@	2.00
No. 3	1.25	@	1.35
No. 4	1.10	@	1.20
No. 5A	1.10	@	1.15
B	1.05	@	1.10
C	1.00	@	1.05

TORONTO

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
Sulphite	.10½	@	.12½
Light tinted	.11	@	.13½
Dark tinted	.12½	@	.15
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	.13
Ledgers, No. 1	.36	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.27	@	—
Writing	.09½	@	—
Writing S. C.	.10	@	—
News f. o. b. Mills—			
Rolls (carloads)	3.50	@	—
Sheets (carloads)	—	@	4.25
Sheets (2 tons or over)	—	@	4.60
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	8.00	@	—
No. 2 M. F. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	7.00	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	8.50	@	—
No. 2 S. C. (carloads)	8.00	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	7.50	@	—
No. 1 Coated and litho	14.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and litho	13.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and litho	12.75	@	—
Coated tinted	.15	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.75	@	—
White Rap	5.25	@	—
"B" Manila	5.50	@	—
No. 1 Manila	6.50	@	—
Fiber	6.50	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	7.00	@	—
M. G.	7.15	@	—

Pulp

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ground wood	31.00	@	32.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	65.00	@	—
Sulphite news grade	60.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	82.00	@	85.00
Sulphate	75.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper

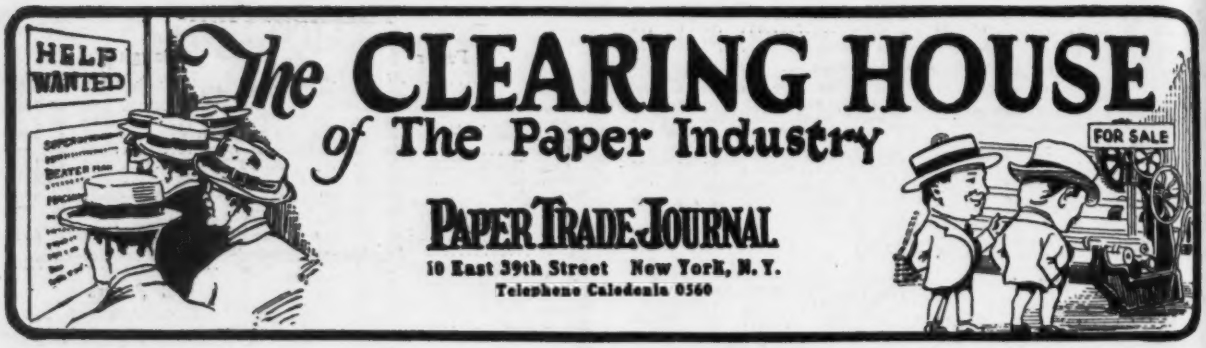
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	3.65	@	—
Soft White Book shavings	—	@	3.15
White Blk, News	1.70	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	1.25	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	1.10	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.40	@	—
Solid Ledgers	1.40	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	—	@	1.60
Printed Manilas	1.10	@	—
Kraft	2.25	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.90	@	—
Folded News	.90	@	—
No. 1 Mixed papers	.70	@	—

Domestic Rags

(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

	Per lb.		
No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.14½	@	.14¾
No. 2 White Shirt Cuttings	.08	@	.08½
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.09¾	@	.10
No. 1 Old Whites	—	@	—
Thirds and Blues	—	@	—



"SITUATION WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.—4c a word, double rates for display (heavy face type). Minimum charge $1.00. If repeated ½ rate will be charged for each consecutive repetition.

"HELP WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS—4c a word, double rates for display (heavy face type). Minimum charge $1.00.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—4c a word, double rate for display (heavy face type). Minimum charge $1.00.

All classified, "Help Wanted" and "Situation Wanted" advertisements are payable in advance.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Machine tender experienced on Kraft paper. State age, experience and give references first letter. Address, Box 8878, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WANTED—First-class color man and beater engineer for 100 ton mill in Middle West making sulphite wrappers and sulphite bonds. Address, Box 8853, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WANTED—FOR TWO TOUR MILL IN MIDDLE WEST—NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT EXPERIENCED ON FELT AND BOARD. ADDRESS, BOX 8854, CARE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. J-21

WANTED—All-around mechanic for Binders Board Mill. Give all particulars in first letter. Address, Box 8797, care Paper Trade Journal. tf

SUPERINTENDENTS, EXECUTIVES, ENGINEERS, $3,000-$25,000, find our individual confidential service effective in making new connections. Personally conducted by Mr. Jacob Penn, the eminent employment authority, known to leading business men throughout America. Not agency. Jacob Penn, Inc., 305 Broadway, New York. tf

Purchasing Agent's Assistant

who has had experience in buying paper and supplies for large printing house. Write qualifications, experience, age, religion and salary desired. Splendid opportunity for advancement to right man. AE, 1220 Longacre Building, New York. J-21

WANTED—Man to operate wet machine on Binders Board. Address, Box 8261, care Paper Trade Journal. tf

BOSS MACHINE TENDER—Wanted for three machine mill—Fourdrinier and Cylinder papers. Unbleached and bleached sulphite specialties, manila, tags, white envelope and sulphite bond. 8 hour tours. Give previous experience, age and references. Address, Box 8862, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WANTED—Experienced machine adjuster on Lockport Square and Flat machines, and Potdevin Automatic machines. State experience and salary expected. Steady position for right person. Address, Box 8886, care Paper Trade Journal. F-11

WANTED—First-class millwright for Sulphite Mill in British Columbia. Only competent man need apply. State salary and experience in first letter. Address, Box 8887, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION as boss finisher or similar position in mill making Kraft, news, bag or specialties. Thoroughly experienced and can furnish best references. Address, Box 8879, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make connection with mill making tissues or Kraft. Am practical, having worked my way from bottom up. Also capable of supervising mill construction and plant enlargement. Would prefer small mill in East with a future. Age 32, married, can give best of references, not only in paper making but construction and installation as well. Address, Box 8880, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WANTED—Position as machine foreman or assistant superintendent. Fully experienced high-class W/M papers. Excellent references; married; 34. Recently out from England. Address, Box 8881, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

PRACTICAL MASTER MECHANIC desires position. Capable of installing and keeping machinery in first-class condition. Fourdrinier and Cylinder machines. Ability to handle help and get results. Best references. Address, Box 8882, care Paper Trade Journal. F-4

DESIRED—Sales Management of Paper Specialty. Vast experience with a leading paper towel, also with toilet paper. Good address, open mind, forceful but adaptable. Experienced in mill sales and have trained numbers of jobber salesmen in specialty sales. Available on short notice. Address, Box 8868, care Paper Trade Journal. F-4

MACHINE TENDER—Experienced on Fuller Hawley attachment, making light weight tissue. Address, Box 8888, care Paper Trade Journal. J-21

POSITION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER HAVING HAD EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VARIOUS GRADES OF BOOK PAPERS, CATALOGUES, LITHOGRAPH, BONDS AND KINDRED GRADES FROM RAGS, SULPHITE, SODA, FIBRE SHAVINGS AND BOOK STOCK. HAVE HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHITE PAPER STOCK CONVERTING AND GROUND WOOD. AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WITH A LARGE AND SUCCESSFUL COMPANY. VERY BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS, BOX 8858, CARE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. J-21

BOSS FINISHER—Thoroughly experienced all grades bond, writing, envelope and board papers, also kraft and Manila wrapping. Competent to take entire charge in handling help for efficiency and results. Highest references. Address, Box 8843, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WHAT MILL can use the services of a keen, energetic and conscientious representative for New York and vicinity? 31 years old with 11 solid years of paper experience. Has done both buying and selling on large scale. Executive ability. Presently employed but mill withdrawing from market. Best of references. Any proposition promising to be permanent considered. Address, Box 8890, care Paper Trade Journal. J-21

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOSS FINISHER—Competent to take full charge. Manilas, kraft, envelope, wrapping, greaseproof, glassine. Super Calender man, good education. Address, Box 8749, care Paper Trade Journal. F-4

AMERICAN, 28, energetic executive with 10 years' successful experience in sales of coarse papers and specialties, seeks opportunity in selling division of a paper mill. Address, Box 8877, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE—Eight years experience, wants position with future. Competent assistant to executive or owner. Best references. Address, Box 8855, care Paper Trade Journal. J-21

SALESMAN, 18 years' experience in paper, especially printing paper, seeking opportunity to represent paper mill in Philadelphia territory. Will consider other proposition of merit. Best of references. Address, Box 8864, care Paper Trade Journal. J-28

WANTED—Position as assistant to manager or superintendent with a future. Several years' practical experience in specialty line. Good references. Address, Box 8865, care Paper Trade Journal. J-21

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT, OR AS NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT. TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON NEWS, KRAFT AND GLASSINE. CAN TAKE CHARGE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS. THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF ENTIRE MILL. BEST REFERENCES CONCERNING CHARACTER AND ABILITY. ADDRESS, BOX 8863, CARE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. J-28

MACHINE TENDER wishes position, either Cylinder or Fourdrinier machine. Very steady man, good references. Address, Box 8857, care Paper Trade Journal. J-21

SUPERINTENDENT desires position. 20 years' experience on news, bag, manilas and high grade tissue. Address, Box 8833, care Paper Trade Journal. F-18

SUPERINTENDENT—Trained in the manufacture of tissues and high grade kraft papers, specializing in specialties and their conversion, crepes, towels, napkins, kraft, duplex waterproof crepe, waxing, tissues, kraft and glassine papers. A-1 on colors. References. Address, Box 8748, care Paper Trade Journal. F-4

BOSS MACHINE TENDER—Experienced on book, writings, wrappings, bag, tissue, etc. Familiar with the "Yankee" machine. References. Address, Box 8819, care Paper Trade Journal. F-11

SUPERINTENDENT, now employed, desires new connection. Well up on all grades of board. Can handle help and get production. Address, Box 8876, care Paper Trade Journal. M-11